MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 AUGUST 1981

Begin-As-Sadat Summit

Press Conference--At the conclusion of their two rounds of talks in Alexandria, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin held a joint press conference, broadcast live by Cairo radio, in which both men said the main result of their meetings was an agreement to resume the autonomy talks on 23 and 24 September. As-Sadat dismissed the idea that his recent statements on the Palestinian role in the negotiations implied he wants the Palestinians to join such talks immediately. He indicated that Egypt, Israel and the United States must reach agreement on autonomy before King Husayn of Jordan and the Palestinians are invited to join the talks. As-Sadat expressed hope that the Palestinian-Israeli cease-fire across the Lebanese border will continue forever, and Prime Minister Begin concurred in this, saying he would like the cease-fire to extend indefinitely, "assuming that we are not being attacked in part of the world, and not also via Syria and Jordan." However, Begin made it clear that Israel will continue to refuse to deal with the PLO, which he described as an organization that aims to liquidate Israel and as a "servant of Moscow." Begin asserted that it is not only possible but also necessary to reach a peace agreement without the PLO. He said Israel will welcome the participation of Palestinian Arabs within the Egyptian delegation or within the Jordanian delegation, if Jordan decides to join the negotiations. While As-Sadat said he wants the Israelis and Palestinians to build on their current cease-fire by reaching "mutual and simultaneous recognition," he added that he does not consider the PLO to be the sole representative of the Palestinians. Both men declared their intention to reach an agreement on autonomy before the end of 1981.

Prime Minister Begin indicated that the two leaders had also discussed Egyptian-Israel relations, noting that both hope the normalization will deepen in the future. While he admitted there "may be some problems" in bilateral relations, As-Sadat denied that Egypt will harden its attitude toward Israel after the final withdrawal from the Sinai in April 1982. He said the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement is not a tactical move but a continuing "strategic agreement." Begin also asserted that both the peace process and the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations will continue after April 1982. As-Sadat revealed that the two men had discussed the Israeli air attacks on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the PLO headquarters in Beirut but would not comment on the issue.

Begin Remarks, Burg Interviews--Speaking at 'Atarot Airport upon his return to Israel, Prime Minister Begin told Jerusalem television that an improvement in Israeli-Egyptian relations will begin in October. Earlier, Interior Minister Josef Burg said in an IDF radio interview that the United States will be invited to participate in the forthcoming autonomy talks, which will be held at one ministerial level. In a 27 August interview with Jerusalem radio, Burg said Israel hopes the renewed negotiations will take place continuously without the breaks that characterized them previously.

PLO

Reaction to As-Sadat-Begin Summit--The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio asserted that President as-Sadat cannot claim to be the main Arab party to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. It said there is nothing to indicate that the Egyptian and Israeli autonomy negotiators will find a "single Palestinian willing to bless the massacre of his own people and the plunder of his homeland."

Peace Plan--Beirut's AL-BAYRAQ newspaper reported on 24 August that the Lebanese paper MONDAY MORNING had published a three-stage Middle East peace plan presented by 'Afif Safiyyah, adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The plan provides for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967, a transitional period under UN supervision and a UN-supervised international conference in which all parties, including Israel, would take part for the purpose of discussing outstanding problems.

Syria

Al-Qadhdhafi-Al-Asad Talks--Damascus television reported that visiting Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and that they discussed the Arab situation, Syrian-Libyan solidarity and provocations in the region and how to strengthen Arab capabilities.

Palestinian Rally--According to the Voice of Lebanon Radio, PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril told a Damascus rally that an "air bridge" and "another sea bridge" were set up recently between the Palestinian resistance and Libya. According to Monte Carlo radio, the rally was organized by the PFLP-GC. Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi, who has been visiting Syria and was scheduled to attend the rally, was unable at the last moment to do so. He was represented by Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

Jordan

Amman radio noted King Hus ayn's arrival in Paris for a working visit during which he will meet with President Francois Mitterrand and other officials.

Pakistan

Firyubin Visit--Karachi radio reported that at a luncheon given for visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said that Pakistan was concerned about the growing pressure being applied to nonaligned countries' sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned character. In remarks also made at the luncheon, Firyubin said his country favored normalization of relations among South Asian countries and the settlement of problems among them on the basis of good will and political realism. In a statement to newsmen at the end of the tour, reported by the radio, Firyubin said he had become convinced during the talks that the two nations' viewpoints are similar and that it is essential they work to understand each other's views.

Afghan Proposal--Karachi radio cited an official spokesman as saying that foreign press reports of Pakistan's reaction to the Afghan Government proposals of multilateral talks are misleading and fabricated. The spokesman said the government is awaiting the formal text of the proposal so it may be studied.

Afghanistan

AFP cited diplomatic sources in Islamabad as saying that the Soviet-Afghan Panjsher Valley offensive against the rebels has ended in failure.

Iran

Tehran radio reported the execution of one Peykar and four Mojahedin-e Khalq rebels, as well as the arrest of numerous leftists: more than 10 in Bushehr and a "group" in Qom. The radio also reported that government operations against the Kurdish Democratic Party have resulted in four arrests and the death of a "foreign mercenary" north of Urumiyeh.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 166 *27 August 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

VOP on Begin, As-Sadat Agreement on Autonomy Talks A 1
VOL Reports on Divisions Within As-Sa'iqah A 2
Abu Jihad Meets With Libya's Jallud in Tripoli A 2
Coordination Committee Meets in Damascus 26 Aug A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Tripartite Treaty, Soviet Influence Assailed C 1
Aden Sources Cited C 1
Alliance 'Very Serious' C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Khalid Receives Senegalese Foreign Minister C 2

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD Views AWACS Sale to Saudi Arabia C 2

EGYPT

Begin Concludes Visit; Press Conference Held D 1
Begin Visits Synagogue D 1
As-Sadat, Begin Talks D 1
Begin Hosts Banquet D 1
Israeli Proposal Rejected D 2
26 Aug Press Conference D 2
Palestinian Salvation Movement Backs As-Sadat D 7
South Africa Aggression Against Angola Denounced D 8
Libyan Official in Argentina Joins Opposition D 8

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 441 E 1
Deputy Prime Minister Leaves for Arab Maghreb E 1

LEBANON

Ministers Leave for Maghreb States 27 Aug G 1
Departure Statement G 1
VOL Reports Gunfire, Explosion in Beirut G 1
Saudi Arabia Grants Aid for Lebanese Oil Debt G 1

SYRIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Al-Asad, Others 26 Aug H 1
Palestinian Rally Held in Solidarity With Libya H 1
Air Bridge With Libya H 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Absent H 2
Joint Statement Issued Following Kampuchean Visit H 2

ISRAEL

Begin Returns From Cairo, Makes Statement I 1
Begin on Summit Results I 1
Further Details I 1
'Ali, Ghali Interviewed on Autonomy Talks I 2
Interior Minister Burg Interviewed on Summit I 3
Alexandria Interview I 3
'Atarot Airport Interview I 4
Additional Interview I 4
Report on 27 Aug Alexandria Working Meeting I 5
Arab Mayors, Papers Comment on Alexandria Summit I 6
Mayors Criticize Resolutions I 6
Morning Press Comment I 6
DAVAR: Roadblocks Set Up in S. Lebanon [26 Aug] I 7
$2.5 Billion Aid To Be Requested From U.S. [MA'ARIV 26 Aug] I 7
Briefs: IDF Reservists Abroad I 7

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

King Hassan Answers Questions on Sahara Issues P 1
Nairobi Summit on Western Sahara Ends 26 Aug P 2
Moi Closes Session P 2
Details of Resolution P 3
Furtner on Resolution P 3
Moroccan Minister's View P 4
ECOWAS Ad Hoc Committee Meeting in Cotonou P 4
French Minister Pledges Assistance to ECOWAS P 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Dangers of U.S. Near East Policy Examined [EL MOUDJAHID 18 Aug] Q 1

SUDAN

Foreign Minister Comments on Nairobi Meeting Q 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

SANA Cites Eritrean Source on Sudanese Attack R 1

KENYA

Further Reportage on Nigerian President's Visit R 1
Talks With Moi, Banquet R 1
Joint Communique Issued R 2

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Attempted Coup Leader Arrested in Guinea-Bissau T 1

GHANA

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Namibia T 1

NIGERIA

Price of Crude Oil Reduced to $36 per Barrel T 2
DAILY STAR: U.S. Diplomacy Unpredictable T 2
French Minister Visits, Delivers Mitterand Message T 2
Cot, Shagari Talks T 2
Further Details T 3
Cot, Bolokor Talks T 3
Cot Press Conference T 4
Shagari Must Appoint Ministers To Head NNPC T
Steel Minister's Trip to USSR, CSSR Reviewed T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Foreign Ministry Requests Security Council Meeting U 1
Dos Santos Tells Castro of Attacks, Urges Action [Havana] U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Explains Clashes With Angolan Troops U 2
S. Africa Reports Nkoma Accusations Against Mugabe U 2

VOP ON BEGIN, AS-SADAT AGREEMENT ON AUTONOMY TALKS

JN261943 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1758 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 11th summit between As-Sadat and Begin has ended with an agreement to resume talks on the autonomy conspiracy. Observers had expected this even before the summit took place, especially since the enemy prime minister has linked Israel's withdrawal from the rest of Sinai to two conditions: First, continuation of the normalization process; and second, resumption of the autonomy talks.

Some people may wonder about Begin's need for As-Sadat's approval of the resumption of the autonomy talks when Zionist sources have been saying time and again that Begin is obstructing these talks and that he does not want them because they are not in harmony with his policy of considering the West Bank as part of greater Israel.

The fact is, the government of terrorist Begin is trying hard to carry out the autonomy agreement. It is asking for new concessions from As-Sadat in order to secure some Arab recognition of the occupation. It seems that the Begin government will use the question of withdrawal from Sinai as leverage to force As-adat into making this final concession on national and pan-Arab issues relating to the estinian people and thus posing before the Egyptian masses as the savior of the occupie Sinai territory.

As-Sadat, who always seeks a cover for his treasons, has, in recent weeks and through his own media, praised Sharon's so-called new policy on the occupied territory. As-Sadat's media have gone to the point of considering this policy as one of the boons of the Camp David accords, which the Palestinians insist on rejecting.

Between As-Sadat, who is determined to carry out his conspiratorial deal at any price, and Begin and Sharon, who are running after the illusion that they can overlook the existence of the Palestinians and their rights, the Palestine question remains an established fact, imposing itself on everyone. As-Sadat cannot claim that he is the main Arab party speaking on behalf of the Palestinians, and Begin cannot hide the sun with his hand, trying to overlook this people.

The Egyptian ruler may be able to open new markets for Zionist goods on Egyptian territory, and Begin may be able to obtain new signatures from As-Sadat on the autonomy agreement, but neither of them can impose agreements and plans on the Palestinians at the expense of their just objectives.

Ever since the signing of the Camp David accords, the Israeli and Egyptian negotiators have spent days and hours and have held many meet ..gs to produce an autonomy formula, but they have failed because they could not find a single Palestinian willing to bless As-Sadat's treason and Begin's occupation.

They are now trying again to start a new round of talks on the autonomy conspiracy. But there is nothing to show that they will find a single Palestinian willing to bless the massacre of his own people and the plunder of his homeland. On the contrary, developments on the Palestinian, Lebanese and Arab levels since the failure of the first round of autonomy talks will turn Palestinian rejection into greater determination to continue armed struggle. The blood of Al-Fakihani and southern Lebanon has not dried yet, and the battles and confrontations demonstrate that the path of sacrifices is still long and that the enemy we are facing will not be persuaded by As-Sadat's diplomacy of capitulation but by our fighters' blows and our people's struggle, which will continue until victory.

VOL REPORTS ON DIVISIONS WITHIN AS-SA'IQAH

NC251353 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that a rift has been created within the ranks of the As-Sa'iqah organization. This rift has led to the emergence of two groups within the organization. The first is represented by Majid Muhsin, who is under the orders of the Palestinian command in Lebanon and the second is represented by 'Isam al-Qadi, who belongs to the Syrian defense forces. Yesterday a meeting was held between the two aforementioned organizations in a bid to resolve the differences, but no decisive result was attained, for the Syrian side insisted on obliterating the Palestinian image of the As-Sa'iqah organization and making it a Syrian unit.

These differences come at a time when deep contradictions have been brought to the fore between Syria and the Palestinians following recent developments and the organization's insistence on the right to make their own decisions. The VOL reports added that the Palestinian committees in the camps have called for a demonstration tomorrow to protest against Damascus' stance, which aims at splitting As-Sa'iqah. The two splinter groups of the organization held a meeting today at the Beau Rivage Hotel to bridge the gaps, but the did not succeed in their quest.

ABU JIHAD MEETS WITH LIBYA'S JALLUD IN TRIPOLI

NC261914 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and the delegation accompanying him yesterday met in Tripoli with Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. The 3-hour meeting dealt with the situation on Arab and international levels.

Abu Jihad later met with the Libyan chief of staff, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis, with whom he discussed last month's war between the Israeli forces and the Palestinian revolution and the continuing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The meeting took place in a militant atmosphere demonstrating the common stand of the Palestinian and Libyan revolutions in the vanguard of the defense of the Arab nation.

Last night Abu Jihad met with the Palestinian community in Libya in the PLO office in Tripoli. He spoke about the situation of the Palestinian revolution and the victory achieved by the joint forces in the Palestinian-Israeli war.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN DAMASCUS 26 AUG

NC270730 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The higher coordination committee held a meeting in Damascus yesterday under the chairmanship of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The meeting was attended by Syrian Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; representatives of the Lebanese National Movement, the Arab Deterrent Forces and the Amal Movement; Brothers Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Talal Naji, and Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, members of the PLO Executive Committee; and Brother Abu al-Hawl, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

The discussion dealt with the latest developments in the present situation, particularly the Israeli military concentrations in southern Lebanon and the security situation in Lebanon.

OMAN

TRIPARTITE TREATY, SOVIET INFLUENCE ASSAILED

Aden Sources Cited

EA261646 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Reliable sources in Aden have revealed details of the Soviet conspiratorial treaty signed by the Aden, Tripoli and Addis Araba regimes exposing the real objective of the treaty in question: namely, throwing open the doors for Soviet expansion.

The final communique concealed the presence of a Soviet representative at all the conference sessions, his preparation of the agenda and his chairing the joint committee on foreign policy.

The sources confirmed that the conference agenda was headed by an item on working against the Gulf Cooperation Council charter with the aim of destabilizing the existing situation in the member states.

Observers have noted the participation of a representative of the so-called Yemeni Democratic Front, loyal to South Yemen, in meetings held in conjunction with the summit conference. Among the decisions made was one supporting and backing Al-Qadhdhafi's expansionist policy in Africa. The Soviets promised to suggest to and influence the liberation movements in Africa to accept Al-Qadhdhafi's control over them in return for financing for their operations.

Agreement was reached on forming a joint military command under a Soviet mandate. It was resolved to have Aden as the main seat for the command with branches in Tripoli and Addis Ababa. Agreement was also reached on having Soviet advisers join Libyan military units. The three states will provide military facilities for the Soviet Navy. Military and political committees have been formed to implement the conference decision. The political committee is scheduled to hold its first meeting in October this year.

Alliance 'Very Serious'

GF270755 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah has said that the tripartite alliance proclaimed by Libya, Ethiopia and the PDRY is politically a propaganda trumpet of the Soviet Union and militarily a spearhead of Soviet military influence. In an interview with the newspaper OMAN, he said: This alliance is very serious and important.

The three countries have declared that they will use their military strength and influence to expand in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

'Abdallah added: The Sultanate of Oman attaches great importance to this sudden development and will take all measures, including strategic preparations, to defend its security and territory against any interference of this kind in Oman.

In reply to a question of Oman's plans to develop the fighting capability of the sultan's armed forces, he said that Sultan Qabus has approved a defense plan to strengthen the armed forces by introducing sophisticated weapons that are needed for the defense of the Sultanate and the gains achieved by the blessed upheaval. He said Oman will pay for such arms from all sources, including Britain, the United States and friendly Western countries.

Asked about press speculation that the Soviet Union had exerted pressure on the PDRY to be more flexible in its stand on reconciliation with Oman, 'Abdallah said: This is a Soviet propaganda tactic to mislead world public opinion and portray the Kremlin as a peacemaker encouraging the PDRY to naturalize relations with neighboring countries.

However, this is untrue, The Soviet Union is encouraging Aden to carry out threats and aggression against its neighbors.

SAUDI ARABIA

KHALID RECEIVES SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER

GF261950 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz received today in At-Ta'if, Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs, who gave him a message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, and Moustaph Cisse, Senegalese ambassador to Saudi Arabia

Moustapha Niasse expressed Senegal's appreciation for Saudi Arabia's policies and its continuous efforts to reinforce solidarity among Islamic peoples. In a statement to SPA, he noted that Saudi Arabia and Senegal are linked by firm and friendly relations, which played a major role in developing cooperation between the two countries.

The Senegalese foreign minister stressed the Senegalese Government's support for the statement by Prince Fahd, crown prince and deputy prime minister, concerning a just and durable peace in the Middle East and a solution to the Palestinian and Jerusalem issues. Niasse called on Islamic countries to support the proposals of Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and noted that the proposals include important points related to the Middle East issue, which everyone wants to resolve.

The Senegalese minister stressed that Jerusalem is important to all countries that are seeking peace and justice, particularly Islamic countries, which must launch a continuous struggle for its liberation. He added that all Islamic countries must move effectively to liberate Jerusalem within the framework of the resolutions of the third Islamic summit in Mecca, which adopted resolutions concerning the Jerusalem issue.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD VIEWS AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

GF261051 Abu Dhabi Emirates News Agency in Arabic 0745 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Aug (ENA)--The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD states that the justifications the United States is giving for providing Saudi Arabia with arms would have been better left unsaid. These justifications suggest that this transaction is trivial because the U.S. Administration says it will maintain an essential Israeli military superiority over its adversaries and that it will not allow the regional balance of power to be affected by the deal.

This transaction reveals more fact about the U.S. attitude toward the Arabs, the newspaper adds in an editorial commenting on the AWACS transaction, and wonders why the United States needs all these justifications when the matter pertains to selling arms to the Arabs. It is quite a different story, or rather glad tidings and acclamation, when a few of many sophisticated planes are released to Israel. Why did the voices in Congress not rise up when the F-16 planes left for the Zionist entity yesterday?

The newspaper concludes its editorial by saying that the Reagan administration today is in a crucial situation. It cannot hold the Arabs in one hand and Israel in the other hand forever. "Eventually, it will have to decide on either the Arabs or Israel. This is the logic of history in any deadly conflict such as the Arab-Israeli conflict."

BEGIN CONCLUDES VISIT; PRESS CONFERENCE HELD

Begin Visits Synagogue

NC261225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Alexandria, 26 Aug (MENA)--This morning, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin visited the Jewish synagogue in Prophet Daniel Street in Alexandria, where he met with members of the Jewish community.

Begin was accompanied by the Egyptian honorary escort mission led by Justice Minister Counselor Ahmad Samir Sami, Israeli Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Sasson and Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'id Murtada.

Prime Minister Begin arrived at the synagogue at 1000 today, where he was met by Kleeman Raphael Steo, head of the Jewish community in Alexandria, and members of the community.

Begin unveiled the Torah altar. The head of the Jewish community then delivered a speech welcoming him. Begin then thanked the Jewish community for its invitation.

In his speech, the Israeli prime minister dealt with the discussions he had with President as-Sadat yesterday and said: My second visit to Alexandria was a good one for both Egypt and Israel for it emphasizes the strengthening of bilateral friendship.

Begin described his talks with President Anwar as-Sadat as important, good and positive. He said: We expressed our views and the aim is to establish genuine peace. Begin added: We are happy because we managed to rush forward the wheel of peace between Egypt and Israel as well as between Israel and the Arab countries. He said that this region suffers from unrest and that the only countries living in peace in the area are Egypt and Israel. We will work in the future to bring peace for all.

As-Sadat, Begin Talks

NC261222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 26 Aug (MENA)--The second round of talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin began at noon today at As-Safa Palace in Alexandria.

President as-Sadat arrived at the As-Safa Palace at 1200 today accompanied by Vice President Husin Mubarak, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, Culture and Information Mansur Hasan, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Begin Hosts Banquet

NC261350 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Alexandria, 26 Aug (MENA)--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has hosted a banquet in the As-Safa Palace in honor of President Anwar as-Sadat. The banquet was attended by Vice President Husin Mubarak and the members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations.

Israeli Proposal Rejected

TA270525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Officials in Alexandria said last night that Egypt has rejected an Israeli proposal that the settlements in the Yamit district and in the Ofira region be transformed into bases for the multinational force. Our correspondent says that in a conversation Defense Minister Sharon held last night with the Egyptian foreign minister, Sharon explained to the Egyptian minister the sensitivity in Israel among all population strata to Egypt's commitment as stated in the peace agreement and especially after the Sinai pullback is completed.

Sharon was invited to make an official visit to the Egyptian defense establishment. The visit will take place in a few months.

26 Aug Press Conference

NC261300 Cairo Domestic Service in English 1050 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Joint press conference held in Alexandria by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin--live]

[Text] [As-Sadat] Let me seize this opportunity and express my gratitude to my friend Premier Begin for accepting my invitation to visit with me in Alexandria. We had two fruitful meetings, yesterday and today, and the highlight of our talks was our agreement that we resume the talks for the full autonomy issue--which is the second part in Camp David--in the second half of September--next month. I welcome him and I ask him to convey to the Israeli president and the Israeli people our very best wishes and our gratitude for the way both of us are fulfilling his commitments in the agreement that we have reached together. Thank you.

[Begin] Ladies and gentlemen of the press. I would like to express my deep gratitude to my friend President As-Sadat for inviting my colleagues--the foreign minister, the defense minister and the interior minister, Dr Burg, who is the chairman of the autonomy negotiation committee, for the wonderful hospitality we have enjoyed in Alexandria for the last 2 days. We had indeed, as the president said, very fruitful discussions yesterday and today and I agree completely that the main achievement of our talks is the agreement we reached already yesterday that we shall resume the negotiations about the autonomy, as I understand, on 23 and 24 September. Our colleagues, the foreign ministers, agreed among themselves, let us hope, as we all do, that during the negotiations we shall reach an agreement, which is most important to further all the endeavors we made to achieve peace between our two countries and in the Middle East. We shall do our best. We hope also that normalization of the relations between the two countries which live now in peace in an area which is in turmoil with such many problems will also deepen in the future.

So, in general, we can say my visit here was successful and the response I had from my friend President As-Sadat was absolutely wonderful. Thank you very much Mr President.

[Moderator] Please mention the paper or the media you represent.

[Question] This is Mitchell Krauss from CBS news: President As-Sadat, you had indicated Egypt broke off the talks more than a year ago. On what basis are you resuming them? Is there a quid pro quo to satisfy your objections to the talks 15 months ago?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] Well, I would advise that you not choose the word break, because we didn't break. But I said to Premier Begin at that time, that it would be much more agreeable if we waited until the American election is completed, because you know, America is a full partner with us, and Premier Begin agreed to this. Then after that came the Israeli elections. Now, after the two elections have been completed, I think it is quite natural that we resume our negotiations and our talks to fulfill what we have achieved together in Camp David.

[Question] Mr Begin, do you have a comment on that? Is there any give in your position?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] I beg your pardon.

[Question] I said, Mr Begin, is there any give in your position? What are you offering President as-Sadat in order to resume these talks?

[Answer] [Begin] President as-Sadat, my friend, knows very well that I offered to him yesterday the renewal of the negotiations. Now, the elections in America are long over--6 months. In Israel, it took place on the 30th of June and my colleagues and I were reelected. Some people in our country, naturally, are dissatisfied with the results and some abroad may be, unnaturally, not completely overjoyed. But to all of them I apologize for the fact is that we were reelected. And so now, there is an American new administration, in full force fulfilling their duties. And there is a new government in Israel, a recreated government--reelected government--in Israel, and it is time to renew the negotiations and so this is the simple agreement between us. That suggestion was made. It was agreed upon and I suppose it's a very positive development.

[Question] Andrew Meisels of ABC news. First of all, please forgive my ridiculous posture but I don't want to disturb the cameraman. I have one question to both of you: Did you agree on practical steps to bring the Palestinians into the autonomy negotiations? And, President as-Sadat, are you still pushing to get the PLO directly involved?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] I fear that there may be a misunderstanding. First of all, let me tell you this: The Egyptian position since 1974, and what was called at that time the Alexandria declaration between me and King Husayn, was that there should be a certain link officially declared between Jordan and the Palestinian state whenever it comes to be. This was in 1974 and we didn't change our position in this despite what King Husayn says, because it was declared officially. In the second place, we have put in Camp David together the way the Palestinians could join with us and as you may remember, it is stated in Camp David that after 3 years after the start of the interim, we shall sit together with the Palestinians, with King Husayn if he agrees to join with us. This is the time that we fixed in Camp David for the Palestinians to join, because at that meeting we will be discussing what will happen after the 5 interim years. And, we can't decide for the Palestinians from behind their backs. For that we agreed upon.

Lately, I raised an issue in Great Britain and the United States when I said that a cease-fire has been reached. This in itself is a great achievement, really. Why not build on this?

Yesterday I had a long discussion with my friend Premier Begin. We differ, but there were some points of agreement. For instance, I consider that to reach the cease-fire, which has been reached through the efforts of the United States combined with the efforts of Saudi Arabia--who are abusing me yesterday, today and tomorrow--I consider this a great achievement. Yesterday I was very happy when Premier Begin contradicted me, but agreed with me and said: I want this cease-fire to be for ever.

So, when I made my proposition in Great Britain and the United States, I said if we and the United States and Saudi Arabia could achieve a cease-fire and Yasir 'Arafat comes out before the whole world in a press conference declaring that they will respect the cease-fire, this is a great achievement. Very well, why not build on it?

This doesn't mean at all that I am asking the Palestinians to join with us now, because this position ought to have been very clear and I have reiterated more than once, saying that whenever we reach agreement between Egypt, Israel and the United States upon the full autonomy, we shall be--Premeir Begin and me--we shall be asking officially King Husayn to join with us after we sign the agreement, or the moment we sign the agreement, but someone thought that I want the Palestinians to join now. It is not in the benefit of the cause of the comprehensive settlement that we are after. This is one point.

The second point which, as I told you, made me very happy, despite the contradiction we had yesterday between Premier Begin and me, is that he has expressed his wish and intention for this cease-fire to be forever. My proposition and the importance that I attach to the cease-fire is that there will be no action from the Palestinian side against Israel, and as a result no action from the Israeli side against the Palestinians. I hope I have made myself clear.

[Begin reply to the same question] My friend President as-Sadat and I have developed for the last 4 years a certain custom of relationship between ourselves. If we agree, it is agreed upon and carried out. If we agree to differ we say so with complete candor and we don't hide anything. As we said to each other yesterday, I would like the cease-fire between Lebanon and Israel, in other words in the northern border of Israel, to go on indefinitely, and the president agreed assuming that we are not being attacked in part of the world, and not also via Syria and Jordan. We don't want to hurt anybody. If we are not hurt, we shall not, and therefore I could have said yes, I would like the cease-fire to go on indefinitely under such an assumption.

Now I should think that we can and have to distinguish between the Palestinian Arabs and the organization called the PLO. In the Camp David agreement we invited the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations within the framework of the Egyptian and the Jordanian delegation. It is written clearly, it has to be agreed by all partners to the negotiations, but we invited them. PLO is not mentioned in the Camp David agreement at all, and the president also said today we would not suggest that they should now join the negotiations. But I would like today to give to you representatives of the world public opinion certain quotations. What does this organization which I mentioned mean to us, to our point of view, our security, our future and to the free world?

There was a conference in Damascus in June last year and among the many resolutions one is as follows: The Fatah, which is the main component of the PLO, decided mainly, the Fatah movement is a national revolutionary independent movement and its aim is the complete liberation of Palestine and the liquidation of the Zionist entity economically, politically, militarily, culturally and ideologically. There could not be a clearer statement that their aim is to destroy the State of Israel. Who could have asked of any country in the world to negotiate with an organization which openly proclaims that its aim is the destruction of that country. No country, I believe, in the world would have agreed to that.

The second point relies on the free world as such and the resolution is as follows: the strengthening of the strategic alliance of the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union. Ladies and gentlemen, this a euphemism for declaring that this organization is actually a servant of Moscow. I will read to you Faruq Qaddumi's interview with STERN and he says after the cease-fire: We shall never let Israel live in peace. Remember, never let Israel live in peace. And then asked about relations that would prevail between a Palestinian state, if it is established. His reply was that the PLO will never recognize Israel. Then Mr Qaddumi gave another interview and said: We shall never allow Israel to live in peace; we shall never allow it total security; every Israeli will feel that behind every wall there might be a guerrilla who is aiming at him, at an Israeli.

These are statements which make clear what is the character of that organization. As far as Israel is concerned, a striving to destroy; as far as the free world is concerned, a servant of Moscow.

After the new famous clash between the F-14 of the United States and the Sukhoi of Libya, Mr 'Arafat made a statement in Beirut and said that he is joining his brother Al-Qadhdhafi. Together, they would join forces in order to fight against imperialist aggression.

Again that proves what it means from the point of view of the free world. As now, this region is in turmoil, liberty is in danger, all free men should stand together. And therefore, we have declared our attitude toward the organization called PLO. As far as our Palestinian neighbors are concerned--the inhabitants of Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip--we will welcome them within the delegations when we renew all those negotiations and everybody joins it within the framework of the Egyptian delegation as was agreed upon by all sides.

[Question] [Name indistinct] of the GUARDIAN. Could you tell us whether you have reached any understanding today about renewed (?progress) for normal relations between your two countries?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] From our side, yes. It is something that need not be, I mean, discussed or told in a hurry. But there are some difficulties that the prime minister told me about and yesterday, I instructed my minister of foreign affairs to solve all this immediately. But exactly as Mr Begin has already stated, such issues like this we discuss, I mean, quite frankly. And as I said in my statement, both of us is fulfilling his obligations.

[Question] President as-Sadat, since your historic flight to Jerusalem, you have met with Prime Minister Mr Begin on 12 occasions in 11 different countries, 11 different cities. And obviously, throughout time you have made a lot of progress by being able to talk with each other on the leadership level. However, why has there been a reluctance to keep all the doors between our countries closed, or not opened meaningfully, to exchange between our peoples culturally, because I believe people-to-people involvement could surely help the peace process. If you will discuss allowing both students and sportsmen to travel between the countries more meaningfully than we have in the past?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] In principle we have agreed upon all these before. And as I told you, we always respect our obligations. There may--I mean--there may be some problems that may raise difficulties in any moment but it will never touch the principle or it will never change waht we have agreed upon. Yes, we had a discussion about this yesterday and we reached agreement also upon this.

[Question] Mr President, do you think it is possible to find a solution to the Palestine problem without PLO?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] What we have committed ourselves together, Premier Begin and me, before and today, just before we reached you here, is that we have committed ourselves for reaching the comprehensive and peace in the area. [sentence as heard] I think I have made myself clear in this. There may be difficulties, there may be problems that will stem here or there. But exactly as he said, we have learned in the last 4 years we can sit, despite the difference of opinion--even the contradiction--and continue and persevere because, as I told you, this is our commitment and we have renewed it a few minutes before we reached you here.

[Answer] [Begin] It is my considered opinion that it is not only possible but it is necessary to reach an agreement without the organization called PLO.

[Question] Mr President, there is a feeling among many Israelis that Egypt might change its forces toward Israel after the final withdrawal from Sinai on April 182. What can you tell those Israelis?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] I was asked the same question in Great Britain and I wonder if after we have dealed together about 4 years now, I am misunderstood. What we have reached together is a full strategic agreement. Strategy means continuance. It is not a tactical move here and there but it is a strategic agreement that we have reached and then--I think Premier Begin can answer much more better than me.

[Answer] [Begin] Well, I can only say what I have just heard from the president relating to this question, not because there were any doubts but because there were discussions all over the world in the current year and the reply was unequivocal: We shall continue the situation of peace, the efforts of peace and there won't be any change as far as the relations between our two countries is concerned after April 1982.

[Question] To President as-Sadat and to Prime Minister Begin at the same time: President as-Sadat, in New York, in Washington and in London, you have announced that you are inviting the Americans as well as all the countries of the world to start to speak to the Palestinians. And you put it very clearly: Palestinians, including also the possibility of some of them would be PLO. Would you agree with the limited understanding of Mr Begin when he talks about Arab Palestinains participating in an Egyptian delegation in the autonomy talks?

So, I want to hear also the comments of Prime Minister Begin on this point and what is the comment of Mr Begin on the AWACS to be given to Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] I advise to make it a bit shorter so that we can understand what you...[sentence left incomplete]

[Question] Mr President--that you encourage the Americans, the British as well as the Israelis to start speaking to the Palestinians. This does not limit the Palestinians to be only the Palestinians.

[Answer] [As-Sadat interrupting] This does not?

[Question] Does not limit the Palestinians by being what prime minister said the Arabs living in the West Bank. You invited all the countries to start the dialogue with all the Palestinians, including good PLO members. So do you agree with the point of view of Mr Begin or not?

[Answer] [As-Sadat] Let me tell you this. When I made my proposition in Great Britain and in the United States, I said: Let us build on this great achievement that has been reached--namely, the cease-fire--and try and reach the mutual and simultaneous recognition between the Israelis and the Palestinians because this will serve the cause of peace that we are all after and mainly Camp David is after and mainly all of us is after. I know that my friend Mr Begin will differ with me on this, but this is my idea because what has been achieved through the cease-fire achievement is marvelous and a step further by those who achieved this--the United States and Saudis--toward the mutual and simultaneous agreement will be--I mean--very important for us all to fulfill the big cause of peace. Let me tell you this quite frankly, I stated also in Great Britain and the United States: I don't consider the PLO the sole representative of the Palestinians.

[Answer] [Begin] Well, I suppose I already told you this: We do not negotiate with the organization called the PLO, but we shall welcome the participation, as it is written in the Camp David agreement--you can read it again--of Palestinian Arabs within the Egyptian delegation or the Jordanian if Jordan decides to join the negotiations, as it was actually invited within the text of the Camp David accord. And the others must be agreed upon by all participants in the talks. But this you must not forget, there should be an agreement about participation of others. PLO, as I said, is not mentioned at all and it is no coincidence or accident that it is not mentioned at all in the Camp David agreement.

As far as your second question is concerned, we already published in Israel that we see the supply of various weapons to Saudi Arabia, AWACS and also the parts enhancing the possibilities of the F-15 which will be in possession of Saudi Arabia, as a very serious direct danger to the security of Israel. This is the standard Israeli (?view), by consensus of all our parties, whether in coalition or in opposition.

[Question] Douglas Watson of Baltimore SUN. I would like to ask each of you what you told each other regarding the Israeli destruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor and the Israeli attack on Palestinian targets in Beirut.

[Answer] [As-Sadat] Please repeat the question. I couldn't...

[Question] I would like to ask both of you what you told each other regarding the Israeli destruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor and the Israeli bombing of Beirut.

[Answer] [Begin] Israel never bombed Beirut, my friend. You said rightly the headquarters of the PLO, not Beirut.

[Answer] [As-Sadat] I should advise that we have really discussed this, but I should advise no comment on this. We discussed this yesterday, yes, but no comment from my side.

[Answer] [Begin] Yes, I can repeat what the president said. We discussed it and if the president prefers to say no comment, then I will not deviate from that declaration because I gave the president all the facts, all the dates. But let us rather stand by the statement of the president: No comment on this.

[Question] Marcelle Sagiv from the Israeli television speaking in Arabic. The question goes for the prime minister and the president.

[Answer] [Begin] Why should you make me not understand the question?

[Question] I will try again.

[Answer] [Begin] You speak so perfect English. Well, anyhow, speak Arabic with an English accent. Perhaps I will understand some. [laughter]

[Question] I will speak English. I hope I'll have a good answer in English. Mr Prime Minister and Mr President: When President as-Sadat was in Ofira in June, he expressed his hope that the autonomy talks would be concluded by the end of this year. Is it still possible, in your opinions, both of you?

[Answer] [Begin in Hebrew] By the end of this year? There has never been such a proposal. [In English] The president should come first.

[Answer] [As-Sadat] For me, I have already declared that I am optimistic. Yes. Let us hope that we can preserve after we have agreed. As we told you, Premier Begin and me to start the negotiations on the second part of next September, next month. Let me hope that we can persevere and reach it before the end of the year. If not, I am always optimistic by nature and by time.

[Answer] [Begin] I want to change the statement made by the president. I am a born optimist. The president is optimistic by nature and I am a born optimist. In other words, of course we shall do our best before the end of the year to reach an agreement. But then, nobody can say for sure that it will happen. Then we shall continue. But this is our aim; this is our resolve; and we shall do our best--all of us--to reach an agreement by that time you have mentioned. Thank you very much ladies and gentlemen.

PALESTINIAN SALVATION MOVEMENT BACKS AS-SADAT

PM260755 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 15 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Palestinian Salvation Movement: Soviets Trying to Undermine Any Efforts To Establish U.S.-Palestinian Dialogue"]

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Movement asserted in a statement it issued yesterday that the Soviets are trying to undermine any efforts to establish a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue. The Palestinian movement said in its statement that the Soviet Union is now trying to create terrorist movements under its own umbrella that will seek to undermine any attempts by the PLO to enter into a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue. The statement says that the Palestinian National Savlation Movement asserts the following:

That the Palestinian masses support the steps of leader President Anwar as-Sadat aimed at holding a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue that would be conducive to ending the Palestinian people's tragedy.

Therefore, the Palestinian masses will reject any attempt to involve our people in new tragedies and, therefore, they reject the Palestinian plans. [as published]

Any attempts by pro-Moscow elements to spread chaos in the Arab Gulf will only serve the enemies of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people. The silence of the PLO over such attempts will be disgraceful.

This was stated by Khalil al-Yusufi, official spokesman of the Palestinian National Salvation Movement.

SOUTH AFRICA AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA DENOUNCED

NC261922 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Aug (MENA)--Egypt has denounced the recent recurrent aggression against the people and territory of fraternal Angola by the racist regime of South Africa, an aggression which had a very bad impact on the people and Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Arab Republic of Egypt strongly denounced these recurring attacks and provocations carried out without any justification by the racist regime.

A responsible source has affirmed that these attacks aim at impeding the peace process and at foiling the international community's desire in having Namibia attain its independence at the earliest possible moment.

In a statement issued today, the source said that, while strongly denouncing these attacks, Egypt declared its full support for the government and fraternal people of Angola in their legal right to defend peace and the sovereignty of their territories against any aggression.

The sourc affirmed that speeding up Namibia's independence will lead to achieving peace in the region and will halt these recurring savage attacks.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL IN ARGENTINA JOINS OPPOSITION

NC271004 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 27 Aug (MENA)--Cairo newspapers today reported the resignation of Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Aziz Sahr, the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Embassy in Argentina, in protest against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime. Sahr declared he was joining the opposition to overthrow the terrorist regime in Libya and to set up a constitutional regime allowing the Libyan people to build their future and achieve their welfare.

In a statement released yesterday following his resignation, Sahr said that he had witnessed with bitterness and sadness what the Libyan people had been through since Al-Qadhdhafi came to power 13 years ago, including dictatorial, criminal and chaotic practices, the restriction of the freedom of the citizens and confiscation of property, contempt for their values and sanctities, abolishment of their rights and wasting resources. The prisons are now filled with our citizens. The ugliest forms of physical and psychological torture are being used against them. Many of our people have been killed inside these prisons or hanged in public squares. Bullets tore the bodies of scores of our youths and citizens inside the camps and in a number of capitals in the world. No form of evil was spared in our country. Even the children were not spared the hatred and venom of Al-Qadhdhafi. Thus all our political, social and economic conditions have turned into ruin and bankruptcy.

In his statement Sahr also said: Al-Qadhdhafi's regime is in the throes of death and a quick review of last year's events clearly confirms this fact. During this year two main coup attempts took place and a thrid attempt was made on the life of Al-Qadhdhafi. A fourth attempt was made on the airplane which carried him back from the Soviet Union. Also many big explosions occurred inside Libya, for instance at the Al-Kufrah camp and Baninah Airport. A bloody clash took place between Al-Qadhdhafi's tribe and the Al-Maqarihah tribe. During the same year our people's rejection of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime increased. This was manifested in student uprisings at the Tripoli University Engineering College and a popular uprising, led by some of the imams and shaykhs of Libyan mosques--foremost of whom was the martyred Shaykh Muhammad al-Bishti.

The Libyan diplomat pointed out that last year witnessed student processions and demonstrations in some of the world capitals and some Libyan diplomats abroad gave their opinion in public. The fall of several martyrs inside and outside Libya is firm proof of this fact. The increase in arrest and pursuit campaigns are just one of the manifestations of Al-Qadhdhafi's feeling that the end of his regime is approaching. The attempts to establish unity with Syria, Mauritania and other countries as well as his invasion of the fraternal neighbor Chad are just attempts to [words indistinct] which led to further exposing Al-Qadhdhafi and to hasten his end.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 441

JN261725 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Communique No 441 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 26 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A force belonging to one of our brave units raided enemy positions in the Sumar region. After a fierce battle, the enemy was forced to give up its forward position, leaving behind 26 killed and 11 infantry positions, 1 vehicle and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our units' positions in Gilan-e Gharb region. Our forces pounded it and forced it to retreat after killing 18 of its troops.
C. One of our combat patrols raided the enemy's forward positions in the Ahvaz region and hit them hard with all weapons, killing 17 and destroying 1 vehicle and 4 observation posts.
D. Nine killed and one excavator destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
E. Six killed and two infantry positions, one armored personnel carrier and one vehicle destroyed in the Abadan region.
F. Five killed and one tank, one gun, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
G. One vehicle and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Dezful region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 81 killed and 13 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 4 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 5 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses: Nine martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 August 1981

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR ARAB MAGHREB

JN261442 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA)--President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, left for Nouakchott today at the beginning of a tour of the Arab Maghreb countries.

Tariq 'Aziz is carrying oral messages from President Saddam Husayn to Mauritanian President Khouna Ould Haydala, Moroccan King Hassan II, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The messages deal with the fraternal relations between Iraq and the Arab Maghreb countries and the current Arab situation. The Iraqi envoy is accompanied by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR MAGHREB STATES 27 AUG

NC270838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Ministers Joseph Abu Khatir and Marwan Hamadah left Beirut this morning on a tour to the Arab Maghreb states aboard a special governmental plane. The charge d'affaires of the Moroccan Embassy in Lebanon, Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Uluwi, left aboard the same plane.

Departure Statement

NC270909 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] This morning, Minister Joseph Abu Khatir left Beirut for Morocco, Sudan and Djibouti, while Minister Marwan Hamadah left for Mauritania, Algeria and Libya.

At the airport, Minister Abu Khatir made a statement affirming that the mission entrusted to them was to present the southern Lebanon question and to call for an Arab summit as soon as possible to discuss this question and to protect southern Lebanon against tragedies and evils. He expressed the hope that the Arab states will shoulder their responsibility and will work for solving the Lebanese crisis.

Minister Hamadah said that Lebanon must not be alone in confronting Israel. He said that the current tense situation might affect the Arab states one after the other.

VOL REPORTS GUNFIRE, EXPLOSION IN BEIRUT

NC270740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] There were sporadic bursts of fire in the commercial area and along some contact axes in Beirut after midnight last night. At about 2300 yesterday flares were seen in southern Beirut. A state of caution prevails in southern Lebanon.

A clash broke out in Hannawiyah in the Tyre district between elements of the Amal Movement and of Syrian nationalists. The reason and the result of the clash were unknown. A bomb exploded in Zawtar ash-Sharqiyah in An-Nabatiyah district killing three youths and wounding another.

SAUDI ARABIA GRANTS AID FOR LEBANESE OIL DEBT

NC260636 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Minister of Industry and Oil Muhammad Yusuf Baydun has said that in reply to his cable to the Lebanese Embassy in Jidda, the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry has received a cable indicating that the Saudi Government has notified the Tapline Company of its decision to grant Lebanon special aid, amounting to $120 million to pay Lebanon's debt for crude oil provided and that the Tapline Company will resume pumping oil to Az-Zahrani.

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH AL-ASAD, OTHERS 26 AUG

JN261931 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] At 1230 today a meeting was held between His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, during which they discussed in detail the Arab situation, the existing provocations in the region and the means to strengthen the Arab capability to confront these dangers and provocations, which stem from the Camp David parties. The militant solidarity between the two friendly countries, Syria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was stressed. Cited as the bases of this solidarity were the premises that they are in one trench in the confrontation of the Arab nation's enemies and that the two countries' leadership desire to achieve unity between the two countries.

After some time, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general; Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party assistant regional secretary; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; and Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of liaison for foreign affairs, joined the meeting. Those attending had lunch with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

PALESTINIAN RALLY HELD IN SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA

JN270625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The Palestinian masses held a rally this evening at the Palestinian Arab club in the Al-Yarmuk camp in solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people in fraternal Libya against the U.S. imperialist onslaught on the Great 1 September Revolution and its revolutionary and socialist achievements. The rally was attended by Brother 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of liaison for foreign affairs in the Libyan Armed Forces; and the charge d'affaires of the Libyan relations office in Damascus.

The solidarity rally was also attended by Comrade Muhammad Khalifah, member of the national command; Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council; Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command; Brig Gen Muhammad Tariq al-Khadrah, commander in chief of the Palestine Liberation Army; Brother Salih Ra'fat, member of the political bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; the comrade secretaries and command members of the party branches of the Palestinian organization; representatives from the As-Sa'iqah Forces organization and other Palestinian organizations; and a large crowd of brother citizens.

The rally began with the Libyan, Syrian and Palestinian national anthems. Brother Khalid al-Fahum then made a speech in which he greeted the Libyan brothers, headed by leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the soil of heroic Syria from which the Palestinian revolution erupted. He pointed out that the Palestinian masses in Syria and throughout the Arab homeland are closely following the major unionist meeting between great leaders Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. At the same time, they are closely watching the treasonous and conspiratorial meeting between terrorist Begin and As-Sadat in Alexandria. Al-Fahum reiterated the Palestinian masses' support for the Libyan revolution and its struggle against blatant U.S. aggression.

Brother 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of liaison for foreign affairs in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, then delivered a speech in which he conveyed the Libyan masses' pledge to stand by Palestine in the battle of destiny and honor for liberation. He said: It is a great honor to be here on this soil from which the Palestinian revolution erupted, this Arab soil in heroic Syria which is facing fateful challenges to our Arab nation. We renew our pledge that the Libyan revolution will always stand by the Palestinian revolution and its just struggle.

Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command, also delivered a speech in which he asserted extreme interest in the unionist meeting between the two great leaders Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He underlined the fact that struggling peoples will triumph and not be intimidated by imperialist plots and challenges.

Air Bridge With Libya

NC270744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Leader of the PFLP General Command Ahmad Jibril has confirmed that an air bridge and another sea bridge were set up recently between the Palestinian resistance and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Jibril, who was speaking at a rally held in Damascus yesterday, praised the Libyan support to the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Speaker of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum delivered a speech in which he affirmed the Palestinians' readiness to fight alongside the Libyans to repel, as he said, the U.S. attacks.

Al-Qadhdhafi Absent

JN270623 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was supposed to attend a mass rally in Damascus yesterday organized by the PFLP-General Command. At the last minute, however, he was unable to attend for still unknown reasons. He was represented at the rally by Foreign Minister 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

At this rally, Ahmad Jibril, leader of the PFLP-General Command, made a speech in which he praised Libya's support for the Palestinians in Lebanon, saying that a sea and air bridge was established a few months ago between Libya and the Palestinian resistance.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUES FOLLOWING KAMPUCHEAN VISIT

JN261747 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus--A joint statement was issued today on the visit of Hun Sen, Kampuchean deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, which took place at the invitation of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The Kampuchean minister met with Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. The meetings took place in a cordial atmosphere characterized by mutual understanding.

The Kampuchean side informed the Syrian side about the latest developments in Kampuchea and the victories that have been scored by the Kampuchean people and their armed forces, under the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation, in their struggle for national reconstruction.

The Kampuchean minister thanked Syria--government and people--under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, for the friendly stands in support of the Kampuchean people's struggle and the struggle of the Southeast Asian peoples for their national liberation.

The Kampuchean minister also held talks with Faruk ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs and acting information minister, who informed the guest minister about the latest developments in the region and the conspiracies that are being concocted by imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. He also stressed that Syria's stand remains firm in its support for Kampuchea--government and people--which supports the Arab people's struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

The Kampuchean minister praised Syria's militant and active role in the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The two sides reiterated their rejection of the Camp David accords and the separate capitulatory solutions in the region and considered that a just and comprehensive settlement requires Israel's full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights--including their right to return to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil--and the participation of the PLO, the Palestinian Arab people's sole and legitimate representative.

The Kampuchean delegation expressed deep conviction that the forces of imperialism and Zionism and their agent tools in Lebanon are responsible for the continued tragedy and destruction that the Lebanese people are suffering. The Kampuchean delegation also highly appreciated Syria's role in the Arab Deterrent Forces for safeguarding peace in Lebanon and assisting in achieving national accord in it.

The two sides praised the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between their two countries and the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist bloc. The two sides also stressed the effective role the Nonaligned Movement is playing in achieving peace and social progress for all peoples, in its struggle against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism and in establishing a world economic system.

The two sides expressed their desire to strengthen cooperation in all spheres that might consolidate their struggle and strengthen the relations of friendship.

Hun Sen extended an invitation to 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, on behalf of the Kampuchean Government, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The invitation was accepted with thanks and its date will be set later.

BEGIN RETURNS FROM CAIRO, MAKES STATEMENT

TA261706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin returned about 30 minutes ago from a 2-day visit to Egypt. Speaking at the 'Atarot Airport in Jerusalem, the prime minister said that during the visit positive agreements had been reached: As-Sadat promised to deepen normalization.

In a conversation with the prime minister, the Egyptian president had expressed the hope that by October a substantial normalization in the areas of culture, agriculture and tourism could be noted.

Begin on Summit Results

TA261927 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin's news conference at Jerusalem's 'Atarot Airport upon returning from the Alexandria summit on 26 August--videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Begin] Obviously, we discussed international topics with the Egyptians and we found common grounds and full understanding regarding events in the Middle East in terms of the need to defend the liberty and freedom in our region and all over the world. Naturally, we now have to approach the United States and inform it of our suggestion that the autonomy talks be resumed on 23 September. I am certain United States will respond to this willingly.

Thus, one could sum up and say that the visit was positive and the results were favorable.

[Correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, the public in Israel has formed the impression that with each trip you hold in Egypt, you always come back and promise that now normalization will progress and advance and deepen. What is happening in the field of normalization between Israel and Egypt? Why are there these difficulties?

[Begin] I do not think I keep promising upon each and every trip. I report on the facts as they are, and President as-Sadat even said today that there were certain difficulties in the last few months. However, what we heard is what I am telling you, and it was stated that certainly some time, beginning in October, normalization will become greater and greater. This is what I heard and this is what I am reporting. If difficulties crop up, then you should not address your question to me. Let us hope this time no difficulties will arise.

Further Details

TA261746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Statement by Prime Minister Begin on arrival at 'Atarot Airport in Jerusalem this evening--recorded]

[Text] My fiends and colleagues: The foreign minister, the defense minister and the interior minister, chairman of the autonomy negotiations, and myself were received in Alexandria very warmly by President as-Sadat, his deputy, Cabinet members, as well as by the population of the city.

We made a number of agreements, the chief one among them being the agreement to resume the autonomy talks. Last night, in my talk with President as-Sadat, we agreed that the autonomy talks would begin and resume in the second half of September, in view of the fact that all four of us are due to leave on 6 September for the United States and we shall be returning home sometime between 13 and 15 September. This morning, the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel as well as Dr Burg determined, following a joint consultation--and this was accepted by President as-Sadat, and willingly by me--that 23 and 24 September would be the two days on which the resumed autonomy talks would open in Cairo. The second meeting will already be taking place here.

President as-Sadat also explained to me that he had great interest in extending the normalization. This issue will still need some time, but it may be said that beginning either by the end of September or by the first half of October, considerable normalization in the spheres of culture, agriculture and tourism will be taking place in the relations between us.

In accordance with an agreement between us, in October our tourism minister will also be visiting his Egyptian counterpart, the visit will certainly be reciprocated, and they will be dealing with all matters pertaining to the increase of tourism from both sides.

'ALI, GHALI INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA270745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali interviewed by Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a at Alexandria Airport on 26 August; 'Ali, Ghali remarks in English--recorded]

[Text] ['Ali] We have to start right from the beginning. We have agreed upon certain points, but we have to search for a good base for the start.

[Barne'a] What do you mean by saying to start from the beginning?

['Ali] We achieved little progress in the past and we have, because there were some obstacles, we have to review what we have achieved and what we have to do for the future.

[Barne'a] There is very little to discuss in the talks between myself and Minister Sharon, 'Ali said. We have no special demands, except for the one that the peace treaty be implemented as we have done in the past, with a lot of good will, and that this should happen in the future as well.

The number two man in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Dr Butrus Ghali, told us he does not believe President as-Sadat has given up on his idea regarding mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO.

[Ghali] I believe that this is one of the elements which have to be taken into consideration if you just want to change the atmosphere in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

[Barne'a] Dr Ghali believes the steps taken by Minister Ari'el Sharon in the territories have a great significance toward reestablishing the confidence of the territories' residents. This is a new policy adopted by the new Israeli Government, and one should wait for the results. It will most probably create a new atmosphere that will help find a solution to the obstacles that still remain, Ghali said.

Regarding normalization, we asked: Has Mr Begin's visit changed anything?

Dr Ghali replied: I believe normalization is being implemented in the best possible manner.

[Ghali] Here I differ with you. I believe that the normalization is going on very well.

[Barne'a] And yet, we tried to insist, Mr Begin arrived with a list of complaints in this context.

The minister of state for foreign affairs replied with a slight grin, saying that complaints prove things are being carried out well. Had nothing happened, there would have been no complaints. We have two bureaucratic systems that we have to overcome.

[Ghali] As long as the will exists on both sides, I believe that in the next few months we will never use the word normalization, but the word of fraternization.

INTERIOR MINISTER BURG INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT

Alexandria Interview

TA261602 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Chairman of the ministerial committee on autonomy, Dr Yosef Burg, interviewed by political correspondent Gad Becker in Alexandria on 26 August at the end of the Alexandria summit talks--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Burg, having heard that the autonomy talks are resuming, what does this in fact mean? Is it known already how they will be resumed? Is the content of what will be debated known?

[Answer] We have set the date--the last week of this month [as heard]; we have set the place--the first talk will be held in Egypt.

[Question] In Alexandria?

[Answer] Yes, and we also decided that we will talk with the Americans to coordinate things so that they, too, will be able to participate. The talks will be held on the ministerial level.

[Question] Do you already have a timetable beyond...

[Answer] No, this will be one of the things we still have to discuss. Today our job was to decide on the first meeting, not the second, only the first--which is important and weighty because it is the first in more than a year.

[Question] How do you regard the beginning of the negotiations and the first issues that have to be discussed?

[Answer] We may begin compiling a catalogue of things that are most urgent and one for other things that do not have to be discussed at the initial stages. Let things take their own course.

[Question] Mr Burg, regarding the issue of the Palestinians and the PLO, have President as-Sadat's statements on this subject satisfied you; are you content with what he said?

[Answer] I have not heard his remarks. I am not trying to be evasive, but I would like to say that we are not conducting any kind of negotiation with them.

[Question] Has the Egyptian position, as it has so far found expression in the talks you held, made it--in your opinion--possible to conduct negotiations that will have results on this question?

[Answer] This issue was not discussed at all. It is a political issue that has nothing to do with autonomy. The Judaea and Samaria Arabs can participate in the Egyptian delegation. Very energetic efforts are currently being made by the new defense minister, Mr Sharon, in this direction. At the meeting here, as autonomy delegates, we did not discuss this.

[Question] Is the Egyptian reaction to things that have these days been done in Judaea and Samaria positive?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] And finally, are you sure Egypt will not advocate the idea of introducing the PLO into the negotiating table either with Israel or with the United States?

[Answer] I am not the one to address this question to and certainly not the one to provide its answer. I am not familiar with this subject, it is not under my jurisdiction insofar as my terms of reference are concerned.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the results of this summit meeting?

[Answer] Affirmative.

[Becker] Thank you very much.

'Atarot Airport Interview

TA261953 Jerusalem Domestic television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Interview with Israeli chairman of the Ministerial Autonomy Committee, Dr Yosef Burg, by television correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir at the Jerusalem 'Atarot Airport on 26 August--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Dr Burg, the most important achievement of this visit, it seems to me, is the resumption of the autonomy talks. How do you envision the resumption of these talks, what are we in fact to expect?

[Answer] I said yesterday things that Rashi [biblical commentator] brings in his interpretation of the Pentateuch: If you let go of it for 1 day, it will leave you for 2 days--namely that a momentum has its impact, but that lack of momentum also has its significance. The fact that we set a date, the fact that we decided on a venue, and the fact that we are bringing this to the attention of Washington as well--these are binding things. I think that we are returning to progress in two areas: the first, normalization; the other, a renewed beginning of the autonomy talks. There are some ideas about this, we may be able to make progress.

[Question] Dr Burg, do you believe that the United States and the new administration will play the same decisive role in the autonomy as the previous administration?

[Answer] I cannot determine to what extent the weight of the Near East plays a role in the global strategy and the geopolitical concept of the United States. So far, at least, it has not decided on a special man--like Robert Strauss or Sol Linowitz--but the United States may want members of the Near East desk at the State Department to deal with the issue. This will also be part of the clarification talks we will conduct.

[Question] Dr Burg: The new defense minister, Ari'el Sharon, has been conducting talks with Arab personalities in the territories. Do you believe these talks will contribute toward the continuation of the autonomy talks?

[Answer] I think any prognosis today would be premature. I know that on the part of the Arab residents, those who do not want the autonomy have said so, whereas those who might be prepared to conduct negotiations with us but are intimidated because of terrorism or political reasons, have not been talking. The foremost job--and I wish the new defense minister the best of success--and duty will be to create an atmosphere of dialogue that might be conducive, because in my view coexistence is necessary to exist.

[Question] Have you heard the initial impressions of the defense minister on those talks?

[Answer] If you do not ask me for the content of those impressions, I would be able to say, yes.

[Ahime'ir] Thank you, Dr Burg.

Additional Interview

TA270616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Back from Alexandria, the head of Israel's autonomy negotiating team, Dr Yosef Burg, said the autonomy proposals are offering the Palestinians more than 80 percent of statehood and their rejection would be a mistake for Palestinian goals. Dr Burg made that statement in a telephone interview with our political affairs reporter, Alan Ben-'Ami, who asked him if any specific agenda has been set for the talks next month and how he reacts to a call by Egypt's foreign minister that everything should be negotiated from the beginning:

[Begin recording] [Burg] I don't know exactly what he intends to say when he speaks of the whole of the issue, but anyhow there was a hole--h. oo. l. e--and I believe the mere fact that we decided the date and also the place where we should start to begin is a good sign.

We will be in another 10 days, 12 days, in Washington and I hope that the Americans, that are fully participating in the negotiations, will also agree to this date. Then we will start, and everything is open.

[Question] No specific agenda or topics for the first meeting have been decided on yet?

[Answer] No. I would like to say that I suggested, and my suggestion was accepted, that before the official meeting perhaps two, three, four people should meet and prepare the agenda and also a little bit of the procedure.

[Question] Israel's hope, of course, has been that the renewed talks would take place more or less continuously, without the sort of breaks of weeks--even months--that characterized them previously. Has anything been agreed with the Egyptians on this about the more or less continuous, ongoing negotiations?

[Answer] I believe this is understood by itself: Either you talk or you don't talk.

[Question] In Alexandria, the prime minister said that Israel will welcome local Palestinian participation in the Egyptian delegation to the talks, and President as-Sadat talks about the Palestinians joining the negotiations 3 years after an autonomy agreement is reached.

[Answer] Three years before. It was written that Palestinians can participate in the Egyptian delegation, but they didn't come, they didn't show up. I would like to say they were talking about Palestinians. Palestinians, that's the letter P, and the letter of I, but not the letter of O.

[Question] You don't think that perhaps the Palestinians may feel that they are being eased out of the talks because of the attitudes taken by the prime minister and President as-Sadat at the press conference?

[Answer] No, I believe your question is not good [as heard] defined, because you speak about Palestinians and you think about PLO.

[Question] I think about the local Palestinians as well, they may feel...

[Answer--interrupting] Whenever they come, we'll be happy. The minister of defense, Mr Ari'el Sharon, tried something that this is the line of our policy all the time, but he tried also to do it. If his talks with the Palestinian Arabs will have a certain result, then surely it will have results also for the autonomy talks.

[Question] And you still feel that you have something--when I say you: yourself, and Egyptians, the Americans--have something to offer them?

[Answer] Anyhow I would believe that if I or we--it's not important: if I or we suggest something that is more than 80 percent of statehood in self-administration in the administrative council, the Palestinians don't come forward to grab it, I believe they make a mistake toward their own goal. [end recording]

REPORTS ON 27 AUG ALEXANDRIA WORKING MEETING

TA271204 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in Alexandria on the 27 August Israeli-Egyptian "working meeting"]

[Text] It looks as though when interests meet, the results can immediately be felt.

The Egyptian delegation wished to step up the preparations for the evacuation of the Sinai, whereas the Israeli delegation wanted to set up committees that would accelerate the preparations for the normalization of relations along the international border between Israel and Egypt. Therefore, the results could immediately be discerned.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon left the meeting hall of the joint delegations and issued the following, conclusive announcement.

[Sharon--in English] The high committee which is headed by Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, General Kamal Hasan 'Ali; and the minister of defense for the State of Israel for the implementation of the second phase of the peace treaty, met today and discussed the issues involving the second phase, as well as the issues concerning normalization arrangements in Sinai. It was decided to meet in committees regarding the following subjects; transport, civil aviation and telecommunication.

ARAB MAYORS, PAPERS COMMENT ON ALEXANDRIA SUMMIT

Mayors Criticize Resolutions

TA270751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The mayors of Ramallah and Al-Birah have totally rejected the agreement reached by the leaders of Israel and Egypt on the resumption of the autonomy talks. Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf said that the agreement has nothing to do with the Palestinians. We have objected to this autonomy right from the outset. Any plan that has no place for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is bound to fail.

Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil said: We will continue to fight against the Camp David accords and the autonomy idea. No Palestinian will take part in this ploy.

The two mayors said this to a French reporter.

Morning Press Comment

TA271123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 27 Aug 81

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The Alexandria summit is the central issue: DAVAR writes that since there were no hopes for great achievements at the Alexandria meeting, neither was there disappointment over the paucity of the results--at least the public ones. The meeting provided an opportunity to voice the official announcement on the resumption of the autonomy talks, but it is difficult to see how, beyond this, the talks advanced Israeli-Egyptian relations. The Alexandria talks appear to have been too brief and shallow to be considered a substantial stage in the negotiations. This time the meeting itself was the message, but the content of the next messages will depend on a dialogue, on agreements on procedure and on demonstrations of an attitude conducive to making real progress in the negotiations.

HA'ARETZ writes that there is no going back on the Camp Davis accords, which are the foundations for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. One can only march forward and it is now necessary to make extra efforts to overcome the obstacles that still pile up on the way to progress. One could assume that the two leaders knew this even before they met this time. The unique nature of this meeting could be that this recognition would be instilled in the minds of their supporters on either side of the border.

According to 'AL HAMISHMAR, the basis question is what should one expect of the autonomy talks? Other questions are: What are the points of agreement between the different concepts the two countries have on this issue? What is the nature of the autonomy? With whom would the agreement on autonomy be signed?

What is the role of the Palestinians? Would it really be possible to reach an agreement without them? Under the present circumstances, there is no chance for progress on the autonomy issue. Only a basic change in the Israeli Government's policy would open a chance for thawing out the stalemate in the peace process.

The Jerusalem POST writes that in sum, it appears that the problems that needed solution still remain unsolved, even after Alexandria. The necessary motor force was lacking, perhaps it will be provided by President Reagan, offering his "good offices."

DAVAR: ROADBLOCKS SET UP IN S. LEBANON

TA261330 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Excerpt] Sources of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon yesterday said that in addition to the overall process of entrenching and equipping themselves which began immediately after the cease-fire about 1 month ago, the terrorists have recently set up roadblocks and increased their control over the inhabitants of southern Lebanon and Lebanese citizens in general who cross through the Christian enclave on thir way north and vice versa.

The former spokesman of the militia, Francis Rizq--who currently works as a commentator for the Voice of Hope--yesterday said the roadblocks and the obstacles piled by the terrorists and the Syrians throughout all the areas of southern Lebanon make life particularly difficult for the merchants and businessmen of the enclave since their goods are frequently held up longer than usual and sometimes are confiscated and never reach their destination. Rizq added that in many roadblocks, particularly in areas hit by the attacks of the Israeli Air Force and IDF operations, the travelers from Haddad's enclave and UN soldiers are treated rudely, humiliated and threatened.

$2.5 BILLION AID TO BE REQUESTED FROM U.S.

TA261144 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by Shraga Mequel]

[Text] Next month Israel will ask $2.5 billion from the United States as aid for the 1983 fiscal year. The Finance Ministry is currently compiling the details of the request based on Israel's needs.

Economists estimate that the balance of payments for 1983 will show a nonmilitary deficit similar to the current one--$2.3 billion--and this estimate constitutes the basis for the aid request. The request will include $1.5 billion in military aid and $1 billion in economic aid. The current U.S. aid to Israel amounts to $2.2 billion, for both 1981 and 1982.

Finance Minister Yoram A[illegible]dor and the ministry's director general, Prof 'Ezra Sada, will leave for the United States at the end of September to discuss the aid request with U.S. Administration officials.

BRIEFS

IDF RESERVISTS ABROAD--The number of IDF reservists remaining abroad is estimated at about 50,000 men who, if they were in Israel, would add several divisions to the IDF. The Israelis in question are of reserve service age and are staying abroad permanently. Not all of them are emigrants. Some are students or businessmen. The common denominator is they have stayed abroad for a long time and are not in the IDF. [Text] [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Aug 81 p 8 TA]

KING HASSAN ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON SAHARA ISSUES

LD261215 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] After the session of the OAU committee entrusted with implementing the resolutions of the 18th African Summit Conference on the Sahara, His Majesty King Hassan II replied to eight questions which were put to him.

With regard to whether Morocco would agree to a cease-fire, his majesty answered: Yes, Morocco accepts a cease-fire. Regarding the second question, whether Morocco agrees to the holding of negotiations regarding the cease-fire, his majesty noted in his reply to this question that every useful and acceptable negotiation must be with an internationally recognized (?body) and capable of making commitments and fulfilling its commitments internationally. Therefore Morocco intends to negotiate with Algeria and Mauritania to respect the cease-fire.

On the other hand, his majesty pointed out that the so-called Polisario cannot be considered in any form a liberation movement. His majesty said that we belong to a number of international organizations and we are aware of the commitments entailed in belonging to such organizations and we know what the violation of commitments means. His majesty stressed once more that negotiations should be between Morocco; Algeria and Mauritania.

The third question was connected with the withdrawal of the Moroccan forces or their recall to barracks. His majesty replied that the recommendation issued by the recent African summit in Nairobi made no mention of the withdrawal of the Moroccan forces or the Moroccan administration. His majesty said: I am prepared to work for the return of the Moroccan forces to their barracks.

The fourth question was: Who will monitor the observance of the cease-fire? His majesty noted that the recommendation of the Nairobi conference falls within an African framework. Therefore this phase must be controlled by the OAU however, it is possible to make use of the UN machinery from the technical assistance viewpoint.

The fifth question was about the force which will be used to maintain security. His majesty replied that Morocco has no objection to the presence of such a force and if it becomes extrenely necessary it would be possible to call on an African force and that Morocco is prepared to contribute to the financing of such a force.

The sixth question was: Will Morocco agree to the replacement of the Moroccan administration? His majesty answered briefly: No, Morocco does not accept this. Moreover, the OAU itself also replied to this question with a "no."

The seventh question was: Who are the people who will take part in the referendum? Here his majesty answered that the situation is clear-cut. His majesty recalled Spain's stance when in 1965 it began to contemplate holding a referendum in the Sahara. His majesty noted that that year witnessed the flow of refugees from the Sahara to southern Morocco, (?fleeing) their threatened Morocco. Those refugees were not included in the referendum operation carried out by Spain in 1974. His majesty told the members of the committee that it is reported by moderate Spanish administrative sources that 10,000-15,000 blank forms were distributed during the Spanish referendum. His majesty said that Morocco considered the referendum organized by Spain as a document, despite its shortcomings. However, it is necessary to start from somewhere. Therefore Morocco shall hand over this document connected with Spain's referendum and the committee must act on this matter.

The eight question was: What is your opinion about the question which must be submitted to those who will take part in the referendum? His majesty pointed to the allegiance which assumes a special character with regard to Morocco.

Some delegations wanted to put some new questions. Shagari, the president of Nigeria, asked one question. Another question was submitted by the foreign minister of Sierra Leone who is representing President Siaka Stevens; and a further question was put by the foreign minister of Kenya.

The Nigerian president wanted to know whether the inhabitants of (Rio de Oro) will take part in the referendum. His majesty replied that the referendum also covers the Rio de Oro province because it is the right of its inhabitants and indeed their duty to take part in the voting.

As to the foreign minister of Sierra Leone, he inquired about the meaning of allegiance. In this connection his majesty replied that there are a number of legal men in this country who the foreign minister of Sierra Leone could approach to ask them about this legal matter.

The question put by the Kenyan foreign minister dealt with his majesty's views about a referendum organized by the United Nations. His majesty replied that he agrees that the referendum should take place under the supervision of the OAU and the technical assistance of the United Nations. In conclusion, his majesty said: But I would like to stress to you that I cannot possibly abandon the oath which I made when my father died, to defend the borders of my country.

NAIROBI SUMMIT ON WESTERN SAHARA ENDS 26 AUG

Moi Closes Session

EA261210 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The 2-day OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara chaired by the current OAU chairman, President Daniel arap Moi, ended early this morning after adopting a working paper on the administration of a referendum in the territory. The meeting ended at 0515 this morning. The marathon meeting attended by the presidents of the seven nations mandated to resolve the West Saharan conflict spelt out the modalities that will be followed in ensuring a fair and just referendum to determine the destiny of the Saharan people. The details of the working paper covered also the use of existing administrative structures in the territory and also the involvement of both the OAU and the UN in ensuring security during the administration of the referendum.

At the end of the closed-door 5-hour session at the Kenyatta International Conference Center, President Moi paid a glowing tribute to the presidents and leaders of delegations to the minisummit for their determination in finding a lasting solution to the Western Sahara issue. President Moi expressed the desire that Africa should not fail in this delicate problem and called on the parties concerned to shelve their differences and arrive at an amicable solution as soon as possible. The president called on all African governments to prepare and tackle glaring problems such as the Namibian independence and apartheid in South Africa with unity and goodwill so as to avoid bloodshed in the continent.

He said that it is through this peaceful approach that the African peoples could have a promising future. President Moi thanked the Nigerian head of state, Shehu Shagari, and the Cameroonian president, Mr Ahidjo, for averting a confrontation that would have resulted in bloodshed. He bade his guests a safe journey as they return to their countries today.

In a moving vote of thanks to President Moi, Mr Shagari said that the meeting of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara had underscored the confidence African leaders had in President Moi and hoped that Africans would listen to his voice and resolve their bilateral and independent issues. He said that for Africa to succeed, the spirit to give and take must prevail, and commended the OAU chairman for his resolute determination to see that Africa is rid of all the vestiges of colonialism and oppression.

The Kenyan team at the meeting included the vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibanki; Ministers of State Mr G.G. Kariuki and Mr Nicholas Biwott; and top government officials.

Meanwhile, President Sekou Toure of Guinea is scheduled to depart for home at 0730 this morning, followed by the Nigerian, Mauritanian and Algerian delegations at 1000.

Details of Resolution

LD262000 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Here are the main points of the Nairobi resolution on Western Sahara:

The first point regards the type of referendum proposed which will avoid any misinterpretation or ambiguity [words indistinct] by Rabat. Thus, the resolution states that a referendum for self-determination will enable the people of the Western Sahara to freely and democratically express their views throughout Western Sahara--former Spanish Sahara--the geographical location of which has been lodged with the United Nations. All Saharans having reached the voting age of 18 years will be allowed to take part in the referendum. The census will be governed by very thorough procedures in cooperation with the UN high commissioner for refugees.

The resolution of the African heads of state also states that the referendum in question will be organized and carried out by a referendum committee in collaboration with the United Nations. To ensure there will be a just and impartial organization of the referendum, an impartial and interim administrative body must be set up, the resolution adds. This administrative body must be backed by army and police units as well as by civilians. It must enjoy the backing of the administrative structures existing in the region and also be backed by a sufficiently large contingent of OAU and or UN troops.

With regard to the cease-fire, the committee requests the parties to the conflict--the Polisario Front and Morocco--to establish a cease-fire which all parties concerned must pledge themselves to observe and safeguard following the publication of the date set by the referendum committee. The troops of the parties to the conflict must be compulsorily kept within their bases. With regard to financing the implementation of the resolution, the resolution stipulates that consultations between the acting OAU chairman and the United Nations have to take place with a view to determining to what extent the United Nations is to take part in implementing and financing [word indistinct].

Finally, the text of the resolution ends with the three general principles:

1. All parties pledge themselves to observe the results of the referendum;

2. The neighboring countries pledge themselves to observe the results of the referendum and not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries;

3. The referendum committee is the only body authorized to publish the results of the referendum for self-determination.

Further on Resolution

AB261846 Lagos NAN in English 1825 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 26 (NAN)--The OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, at the end of their two-day meeting today in Nairobi, also agreed that troops of parties to the conflict in the (?Western Sahara be) confined to their bases and an OAU peacekeeping force shall be stationed in the territory to guarantee a cease-fire.

On the issue of the actual population figure and voter eligibility, a communique today said the committee agreed that all Saharans listed in the census conducted in 1974 by the Spanish authorities who have attained the age of 18 or above shall be eligible to vote in the referendum.

The communique also said that in establishing the population of the Western Sahara, account shall be taken of the population growth. It states that in determining the Saharan refugee population in the neighbouring countries, reference would be made to the records of the United Nations.

[Words indistinct] on the basis of one person, one vote and held in Western Sahara

The five heads of state who attended the meeting were President arap Moi of Kenya (chairman), and President Shehu Shagari (Nigeria), Jaafar Nimieri (Sudan), Julius Nyerere (Tanzania) and Sekou Toure (Guinea). Mali and Sierra Leone were represented at the foreign ministerial level.

King Hassan of Morocco, and the secretary general of the Polisario, Mr Mohamed Abdulaziz principal figures in the five-year old war over control of the phosphate-rich territory, were involved in the meeting.

President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Mauritania's President Haydala were also at the meeting as interested observers. President Shagari has returned to Lagos.

Moroccan Minister's View

LD261350 Rabat MAP in English 1305 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Nairobi, 26 Aug (MAP)--The Moroccan delegation here did not conceal its satisfaction Wednesday, after the adoption of the resolution of the OAU Implementation Committee on the [Western] Sahara.

In a statement to MAP, State Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta said the resolution contained the major lines considered by Morocco as fundamental, namely no withdrawal of Moroccan troops and administration, no negotiations with the puppet movement called "Polisario" and the referring to the 1974 census.

Mr Boucetta added that "there were, however, elements that should be analysed by Morocco to see if they conformed to the draft resolution presented by HM the king, and which expresses Morocco's view-point."

ECOWAS AD HOC COMMITTEE MEETING IN COTONOU

AB241138 Lagos NAN in English 1047 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 24 Aug (NAN)--An ad hoc committee of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has been set up to identify and compile a list of non-tariff barriers of member states. Committee members are Nigeria, Niger, Mali, Senegal and Ghana.

A source close to the ECOWAS told the NEWS AGENCY of NIGERIA (NAN) at the week-end, that the ECOWAS was expected to lower custom duties on exchangeable goods in member states through the establishment of a common custom nomenclature between 1981 and 1989.

The ad hoc committee had been charged with the responsibility of realising this objective, the source said.

The source further said that a final document, expected to be published by the committee before the end of the month, would show a list of goods, their statistical positions and the custom duty attached to each of them. The committee, whose assignment begins today in Cotonou, Benin, is expected to sit for a week.

FRENCH MINISTER PLEDGES ASSISTANCE TO ECOWAS

AB221502 Lagos NAN in English 1515 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 22 Aug (NAN)—The French minister of development and cooperation, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, said in Lagos yesterday that France would assist the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the realisation of its objectives. He said that ECOWAS had an obligation to perform in the development of the sub-region and that France would contribute positively, within the limits of her resources, to see the organisation through its problems.

Mr Cot, who paid a visit to the ECOWAS headquarters, urged the organisation to continue pursuing its aims and objectives in solidarity.

In his reply, the executive secretary of the ECOWAS, Dr Abubakar Quattara, said that France was one of the major industrial countries with which ECOWAS had established working relations since the organisation became operational.

He declared: "It is not so much the number of projects launched or undertaken with the assistance of your country that counts, but rather the importance of the given project in its contribution to the laying of a firm basis for co-operation within our sub-region.

Dr Quattara said that he placed a premium on the French assistance extended to his organisation in its computerisation programme, whose immediate objective was the development of a modern customs and trade statistical information base for the organisation.

ALGERIA

DANGERS OF U.S. NEAR EAST POLICY EXAMINED

PM260929 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Akli Hamouni article: "The Second Part of Camp David"]

[Text] Although they seem to be isolated from one another, the elements of the Near East situation are in fact closely interconnected and this suggests a new era of tension in the region. The resumption of violence in Lebanon, the aim of which is to exploit at all costs the so-called policy of "conciliation" toward the Palestinians in the occupied territories advocated paradoxically by a "hawk" in Begin's team, and the planned strengthening of the UN intervention forces in southern Lebanon, stem from an overall policy, under American guidance, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance.

The unprecedented military facilities which President as-Sadat has offered to the United States accompanied by his appeal for military interference at a time when the Palestinians have scored a major point by imposing a cease-fire on their Zionist adversary, together with the forthcoming mission to the Near East by Mr Philip Habib, the American Government chief's envoy, reveal the details of a new plan which is doomed to failure in advance because it follows the same line as previous plans.

Thus the United States and its allies in the region are once again trying to obscure the root of the problem--which is that of the Palestinian people's national rights--by a vast web woven from a series of diplomatic and military maneuvers. In practice this plan has as many facets as there are situations and parties directly concerned by the problem.

In this context, parallel to some efforts aimed at consolidating the cease-fire in Israel's favor, we observe the "appeal for moderation" and even a degree of "conciliation" from Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who had gained the reputation of being a "diehard" by encouraging excessive implantation of Zionist colonies in the occupied Arab territories.

It is difficult not to see synchronization between the United States and President as-Sadat when they try to lend credence to the idea of the Palestinian people being represented outside the PLO, their legitimate and internationally recognized organization. In the short term "the iron fist in a velvet glove" and the planned neutralization of the PLO forces' home bases by a possible extension of the UN interim force in Lebanon are merely aimed at implementing one of the clauses of the Camp David agreements which consists of promoting pseudo-administrative autonomy in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza.

Since the Camp David agreements have misfired, as was to be expected, this search, started a long time ago, for a "third force" more open to conviction by the American-Zionist plan, reflects two observations.

It is already known that the recent resurgence in all the maneuvers in the Near East were aimed at reviving the moribund process opened by Camp David. In search of new alliances, often more fictional or at least more ambitious than real, As-Sadat and his American protectors are more energetically resuming their labeling of Arab countries as "moderates" and others in the face of the Palestinian question. In a way this ferment which is being maintained is proof of the irremediable failure of all the strategies which the United States has tried to use in the region. The Egyptian president's trip to Tel Aviv and all the subsequent effort to polish the Camp David tripartite agreement have not restored peace to the Near East, far from it.

The other observation which stems directly from the development of the situation since the Egyptian head of state's prevarication beginning with his Israeli trip in 1977 is undoubtedly the growing prestige of the PLO, whose role as representative of the entire Palestinian people has finally been accepted even in the most skeptical quarters. To deny its representative nature, as Washington is striving to do, is to implicitly reject any political solution to what is essentially a colonial problem. The search for a "third force" has always corresponded to a declining phase in colonialism. The Palestinian problem is precisely one of colonialism.

Nonetheless, although the Palestinian cause is growing and its success is inevitable it is at present not enough to avert the serious dangers which threaten it and the Arab world. Indeed, the plan which is about to be implemented is not aimed at that cause alone. From Lebanon, which is being carved up, to the continual threats which hang over Syria, it is the entire Arab world which might pay the price of the American-Zionist policy.

That is why coordinated and efficient action by the Arab countries is necessary as the sole answer to Zionist hegemonism in the region and this is a far cry from temporary disagreements and demagogical "recuperations."

SUDAN

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON NAIROBI MEETING

JN261805 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Aug (SUNA)--Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani announced at his arrival to Khartoum from Nairobi today, after he had accompanied President Numayri in the meetings of the ad hoc committee on the Western Sahara question which end up sessions this morning in the Nairobi, that the current President of the O.A.U. Daniel arap Moi will convey the results reached by the committee to the disputing parts which expected to deliver their reaction towards these results to him. The minister added that the following steps to be taken by the committee depend on this action.

It [is] worth noting that the ad hoc committee took a decision today concerning the form of running the elections, the cease-fire and the means and ways to execute the decision taken by the O.A.U. last June.

The minister added that the meetings at Nairobi had been of a special importance because the presidents had given themselves up to lay the final concepts about the elections and the cease-fire.

Sudan had had a special decisive role due to his huge stock of positive contribution in the works of the Wisemen committee which emanated in Sudan during the fifteenth conference of the O.A.U. held in Khartoum in 1988 [as received] and headed by President Numayri, and thanks to the integrated concept presented by Numayri to the conferring leaders which was hailed by all delegations, the minister said.

The minister said that President Numayri had presented a draft resolution on which the ad hoc committee resolution was based. The adopted resolution includes documents of the referendum and calls for cease-fire.

The Sudan was able to bridge the gap in the various visions towards the problem specially concerning those who have the right to vote in the referendum and who are the nationals of the Western Sahara.

The minister confirmed the Sudan's effective contribution towards the Western Sahara problem adding that the spirit which prevailed the meetings of the ad hoc committee in Nairobi would continue in order to secure peace and stability in the African Continent and solve all African problems within an African framework.

ETHIOPIA

SANA CITES ERITREAN SOURCE ON SUDANESE ATTACK

JN261812 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus, 26 Aug (SANA)--Sudanese armored forces today besieged combat units belonging to the Eritrean Liberation Army and disarmed some of them.

The ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY reports that the Sudanese forces confiscated the front's arsenals located near the Eritrean-Sudanese border and arrested several strugglers of the Eritrean revolution as well as some wounded men and women. The ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY adds that the Sudanese forces also arrested some members of the Revolutionary Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front and other front leaders.

The Eritrean units that are besieged by the Sudanese forces are suffering from starvation since supplies on their way to these forces have been confiscated. The ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY adds that the besieged units of the Eritrean Liberation Army are exercising self-restraint and are avoiding clashes with brother officers and soldiers of the Sudanese Army.

The agency says that this serious stand adopted by the Sudanese Government is an all-out war of extermination against the Eritrean people and a preparation for a massacre of them.

The Sudanese Government closed the offices of the Eritrean revolution in Khartoum and other Sudanese cities yesterday and confiscated the medical aid and food supplies some Arab countries had donated to the revolution.

KENYA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NIGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Talks With Moi, Banquet

AB231313 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 23 Aug 81

[By Luke Odhiambo]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 23 Aug (AFP)--President Daniel arap Moi held talks here today with Nigerian leader Shehu Shagari, now on the second day of an official visit to Kenya.

At this morning's bilateral talks the Kenyan team included Vice-President (and Finance Minister) Mwai Kibaka, Home Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo and Foreign Minister Robert Ouko. Mr Shagari was accompanied by Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu and Housing and Environment Minister Wahab Dosunmu.

At a state banquet last night the two presidents both called for an immediate end to all overt and covert support for the white South African regime.

President Shagari called on all nations to withhold from South Africa any aid which can make it intransigent. Everything must be done for the liberation of Namibia and the eradication of all vestiges of apartheid on the African Continent, the Nigerian leader said. He urged all African states and their friends to unite their efforts to ensure that the people of Namibia got their independence and that apartheid in South Africa came to an end.

At the same time Mr Shagari called on Israel to accept the lessons of history and admit that the forces of truth must always prevail against the forces of evil. These lessons would be learnt only if Israel agreed to leave the occupied Arab lands, stopped the ungodly collaboration with the Pretoria regime and accepted a peaceful negotiation on the fate of the Palestinians, the Nigerian leader said. He added that continued suppression of human rights and disregard for other people's existence would only bring bloodshed, which we do not want.

President Shagari paid tribute to President Moi and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre for coming together and agreeing to resolve problems between their two countries peacefully, and called on other African countries to accept and respect their territorial borders.

Earlier President Moi had called on African nations to be dutybound to give Namibia and the South-West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) all the support we can at this critical hour. Words of solidarity with SWAPO are not enough, but we must respond to the urgent call for material assistance to SWAPO by paying promptly our yearly various contributions to the OAU funds, especially voluntary contributions to the speical fund on Namibia, the Kenyan leader said.

Joint Communique Issued

EA261150 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Kenya and Nigeria have expressed grave concern about the continued 'unresolved situation in southern Africa and called upon the Western contact group of countries to adhere faithfully to the UN Resolution 435 and effect the decolonization of Namibia as soon as possible. In a joint communique signed in Nairobi this morning, President Daniel arap Moi and President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria strongly condemned the continued military incursions of the racist regime in South Africa into independent African countries, especially the People's Republic of Angola [PRA]. The two presidents called upon the international community to desist from giving any overt or covert support to the racist South African regime to continue with its illegal military incursions into sovereign independent African states.

Presidents Moi and Shagari reaffirmed their total and unwavering commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, the two leaders noted recent improvements on the situation obtaining in the region and reaffirmed their commitment to the strict observance of the provisions of the charter of the OAU, especially with regard to the inviolability of territorial boundaries inherited at independence.

The two leaders further expressed their determination to enable the OAU to send a neutral African peace-keeping force into Chad with a view to replacing all others in order to bring lasting peace and allow for the economic rehabilitation of the Chad Republic.

On the international situation, President Moi and President Shagari expressed their grave concern at the continued widening of the economic gap between the rich North and the poor South regions of the world. They in particular expressed their concern with the unabating deterioration in terms of trade for developing countries and deteriorating commodity prices.

Presidents Moi and Shagari called upon the rich industrialized powers in the interests of the whole of humanity to increase their efforts to assist the poor countries of the world in their economic development.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction the progress being made in the development of Africa on the basis of the Lagos plan of action, particularly the development of regional economic organizations, and expressed the hope that this would soon lead to the development of an African common market envisaged by the end of this century.

On bilateral issues, Presidents Moi and Shagari noted with satisfaction the cordial relations existing between the two countries and pledged their commitment to expand and further deepen these cordial relations. To this end the two leaders noted that a Nigerian official delegation is due to arrive in Kenya soon to conclude outstanding instruments of cooperation, particularly in the fields of trade, telecommunications, and transportation, including air services and shipping arrangements.

GAMBIA

ATTEMPTED COUP LEADER ARRESTED IN GUINEA-BISSAU

AB261432 Paris AFP in French 1356 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 26 Aug (AFP)--Kukli Samba Sanyang, the brain behind the 30 July abortive coup in the Gambia, has been arrested in Guinea-Bissau with nine of his companions, radio Senegal's special envoy in Banjul announced.

Mr Sanyang, 28, was arrested about 20 km from Bissau, the radio specified. The radio also stated that an emissary of the Guinea-Bissau head of state arrived in Banjul on Wednesday to study the conditions for extraditing the leader of the abortive coup and his companions.

Mr Sanyang fled on Sunday, 1 August, 3 days after the attempted coup d'etat and at the beginning of the Senegalese military intervention in the Gambia.

GHANA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON NAMIBIA

AB261845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The government has again made it clear that Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, which embodies a plan for Namibia's freedom, is still the universally acceptable basis for the territory's legal independence. Any attempt to renounce it will be totally unacceptable. This is contained in a statement by the minister of foreign affairs on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Namibia Day.

The statement noted that over the years, numerous attempts made to settle the Namibian independence issue have been thwarted in one way or the other by the apartheid regime. In particular, the preimplementation talks held in Geneva last January, which should have brought about peaceful settlement of the issue, ended in failure as a result of South Africa's intransigence and uncooperative attitude.

The statement says it is the fervent hope of the Government of Ghana, and indeed the whole of Africa, that the OAU ministerial delegation to the capitals of the five Western national contact group will help terminate South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and achieve Namibia's independence. The Government of Ghana calls on all the people of Africa as well as all peace-loving people of the world to join hands in (?pledging) the fullest moral, material and diplomatic support for Namibia in her struggle for freedom and independence.

NIGERIA

PRICE OF CRUDE REDUCED TO $36 PER BARREL

AB261600 Lagos NAN in English 1540 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, Aug 26 (NAN)--Nigeria today reduced the price of her crude oil from $40 to $36 per barrel with immediate effect. A statement from the State House explained that the new price would remain in force till December this year and would be reviewed at the end of OPEC's December meeting in Abu Dhabi.

According to the statement, Nigeria hoped that price unification would have been reached at a level acceptable to OPEC members at the conclusion of the December meeting.

It also explained that the $4 per barrel reduction would leave the price and differential payable for Nigerian crude oil within the ranges approved under the OPEC agreement of December 1980 at Bali, Indonesia.

Nigeria, the statement said, had resorted to this measure because of OPEC's failure to reach unanimity on prices and differentials at its meeting held last week in Geneva. The action has become necessary to ensure the preservation of national interest in the face of adverse developments in the oil markets, the statement said.

DAILY STAR: U.S. DIPLOMACY UNPREDICTABLE

AB261353 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The DAILY STAR reviews the U.S. diplomacy as regards the Middle East and says it is difficult to predict what the United States is capable of doing in a given global political situation. The paper recalls the bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor and the attack on Palestinians in Lebanon by Israel and suggests that America's suspension of the supply of war planes to Israel was a camouflage to ease international attention on its role in the Middle East. And now that the embargo has been lifted, the STAR advises the Reagan administration not to undermine international expectations in pleasing its allies.

FRENCH MINISTER VISITS, DELIVERS MITTERAND MESSAGE

Cot, Shagari Talks

AB221337 Paris AFP in French 1139 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Lagos, 21 Aug (AFP)--French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot held a 90-minute talk Friday morning with Nigerian head of state Alhaji Shehu Shagari on the burning problems of Africa. Arriving early Friday morning in Lagos for a 48-hour visit to Nigeria, which is his first meeting with the leaders of the continent's most economically powerful country, Mr Cot reviewed African questions with President Shagari and outlined the new French socialist government's position toward Africa.

Mr Cot delivered to Shehu Shagari a personal message from President Francois Mitterrand, in which the French head of state said that France welcomes Nigeria's influence and major international role in achieving objectives which are also ours--Namibia's independence and an end to the obnoxious system of apartheid.

France wants to broaden its circle of friends in Africa, and in the future give more consideration to the legitimate and deep aspirations for unity of countries of your continent, Francois Mitterrand also wrote to President Shagari, who he also praised for his success in consolidating democratic institutions in his country and his open-mindedness on international issues.

African countries, the French president stresses, can count on France's support in their march toward economic independence and more just compensation for their primary products. Jean-Pierre Cot and Shehu Shagari, in their lengthy discussions, touched successively on the situation in Chad and Libya's policy in Africa, the independence of Namibia, the presence of French Troops in Africa, recent events in the Gambia and the border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon.

On the Chadian problem, the French minister said that France will support any solution based on the OAU resolution passed in Nairobi as well as the sending of a neutral inter-African force and that France was ready to give logistical and financial aid to Ndjamena. Jean-Pierre Cot finally confirmed to the Nigerian head of state that France will stop supplying arms to Libya if its leaders continue their present policies on the African continent.

Concerning Namibia, the minister explained that France will continue to work within the framework of the contact group which is composed of the United States, Canada, Britain, the FRG and France, and hopes a solution will be found in the next 6 months.

Before meeting President Shagari, who left Lagos after the talks for Khartoum on his way to Nairobi where he will participate in the OAU ad hoc committee on Western Sahara, the French minister had been received by Deputy Minister for External Affairs Patrick Bolokor.

Further Details

AB211822 Lagos NAN in English 1800 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 21 Aug (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari has urged France to convince the South African apartheid regime that if is futile to keep the people of that region in perpetual servitude.

Receiving a message from his French counterpart, Mr Francois Mitterrand, in Lagos today, President Shagari said that Nigeria was looking forward to joining hands with France in "this great human endeavour." He said that Nigeria was appreciative of France's desire to strengthen relations with it and affirmed that Nigeria would match such relations with equal vigour especially now that "we are pursuing programmes in our fourth national development plan."

The message was delivered at the State House, Ribadu Road, by the French minister of cooperation and development, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot.

In a statement, the State House said that the message dealt with the France-Nigeria relationship under the new French administration and France's relations with Africa in general. According to the statement, the message gave assurances of the French government's desire to improve relations in the fields of culture, economy, technical and trade cooperation and also expressed the wish to have political ties with Nigeria.

The message also conveyed President Mitterrand's support for Nigeria's efforts to free the African continent from the yoke of colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism especially in Namibia and South Africa. The statement said that President Mitterrand's message stressed the need for agreement on a new international economic order and the desire for an African defence pact that would terminate all external military presence on the African continent.

Cot, Bolokor Talks

AB211541 Lagos NAN in English 1520 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 21 Aug (NAN)--The Federal Government has stressed the need for the improvement of political relationship between Nigeria and France. The Minister of state in the Ministry of External Affairs, Chief Patrick Bolokor, gave the indication today in Lagos when a French delegation led by the minister in charge of co-operation, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, paid a courtesy call on him. Chief Bolokor said that although the economic relations between both countries were good, there was room for improved relationship in the political field.

He expressed the hope that the minister's visit would help to solidify the political relationship between Nigeria and France.

Chief Bolokor appealed to the French minister to convey to his government the need for a peaceful settlement of the Chadian crisis, adding that Nigeria was also fully committed to the settlement of the Western Sahara issue.

He expressed the hope that the OAU good offices committee on Western Sahara would be able to work out a formula for a referendum in the area.

On Cameroon, Chief Bolokor told the visiting minister that relations between Nigeria and Cameroon had been good except for the recent killing of five Nigerian soldiers at the Nigeria-Cameroon border. He said that it was the hope of Nigeria that France would co-operate in settling the crisis.

Replying, the French minister said that good relations existed between his country and Francophone African countries. He said that there was need to extend these to all African countries and pledged his country's cooperation in all African problems.

Mr Cot gave the assurance that France would oe ready to help in solving the problem between Nigeria and Cameroon.

On French economic relations with Africa, the French minister said that his country believed in the Lome Convention.

Cot Press Conference

AB221436 Lagos NAN in English 1428 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, Aug 22 (NAA)--The French minister of development and cooperation, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, has reiterated his country's determination to collaborate with Africa in the establishment of a new world economic order. Speaking at a news conference in Lagos today, Mr Cot stated that the collaboration would serve the best interests of Africa and France on a long term basis, "especially in reducing the rate of unemployment, inflation and recession".

He said that his country decried the practice of apartheid and expressed the optimism that the new French policy on Africa would vindicate this condemnation. The French minister said that he was satisfied with Nigeria's role in the fight against apartheid, adding however, that the eradication of apartheid would not be achieved through violence, "considering the military might of South Africa".

On the question of French military presence in Africa, particularly in Djibouti and the Central African Republic, Mr Cot said that the arrangements were initiated by governments of the countries concerned, adding that France would never impose its troops on any nation. He said that a sudden withdrawal of the troops would create a vacuum and might engender anarchy.

The French minister, who arrived in Lagos yesterday for a two-day official visit, pledged his country's willingness to contribute financially to the establishment of internal security arrangements on a sub-regional basis in Africa.

In an exclusive interview with a NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondent, retired Major-General Ibrahim Haruan, who was also present at the news conference, said that there was a contradiction in the French military presence in Africa when "viewed against the background of the people's wish". He wondered to whom France owed the obligation of maintaining troops --whether it was "in perpetuating their own interest, or in the legitimacy of the people acceding".

He stated that France "must not only decolonise her former colonies physically and mentally, but should also grant them democratic rights of expression". Retired Major-General Haruna described as pleasant rhethoric France's explanation about her trading links with South Africa and her condemnation of apartheid.

SHAGARI MUST APPOINT MINISTER TO HEAD NNPC

AB251758 Lagos NAN in English 1703 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, Aug 25 (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari will now have to appoint a minister to head the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). This followed an amendment adopted by the House of Representatives, which commenced deliberations today on the NNPC bill, sent to the National Assembly last year by the president. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation Bill 1980 seeks to make a law for the reorganization of the NNPC. In the bill, the president wanted a minister of cabinet rank to be part-time chairman, with the chief executive of the NNPC as vice chairman.

The house rejected that provision and replaced it with another one providing that a chairman, who shall be a minister of cabinet rank, shall be the chief executive of the corporation responsible for the execution of the policies of the corporation. The Senate made a similar amendment in the bill before passing it earlier this year. At the moment, Mr Horation Agendah is heading the NNPC as an alternate chairman. However, the house broke up later without agreeing on the value of a contract that could be referred to the minister for approval.

The bill had proposed that only contracts worth more than 5 million [naira] should be referred to him, but the house's petroleum and Energy Conservation Committee raised the amount to N15 million.

This generated a heated debate among members, with the committee chairman, Dr Taribo Sekibo, drawing attention of members to the high prices of machinery for oil production. But a member, Mr S.A. Adeagbo, argued that the amount recommended by the committee was too high, adding that the N5 million originally proposed in the bill should be adopted.

Further deliberations on the bill continue tomorrow.

STEEL MINISTER'S TRIP TO USSR, CSSR REVIEWED

AB212024 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Immanuel Alole commentary]

[Text] The minister of steel development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, has just returned from an official visit to the Soviet Union. During the visit, the minister held discussions with top officials of the Soviet authority and received an assurance from President Leonid Brezhnev himself that Nigeria's steel project will receive the best in Russian steel technology. On arrival home, the minister related the assurance given him by the Soviet leader and said that all the equipment and machinery to be installed at the Ajaokuta steel complex would be of the best available quality. He further dismissed as unfounded press speculations that the Russians were planning to dismantle old steel plants in their country with the aim of reassembling them elsewhere. He noted that it was almost impossible to dismantle steel plants and later reassemble them elsewhere.

The dismissal of this speculation was largely due to the fact that during his visit, the minister took time off to inspect the factories where the equipment for the Ajaokuta steel plant were being manufactured in Czechoslovakia.

The main objective of Malam Makele's visit to the Soviet Union was to discuss with the Russians already existing problems in the Nigerian steel project and to identify others that might impede the realization of the 1985 deadline for the entire integrated steel plant at Ajaokuta.

One of the problems that has been raised by the Russian engineers and technicians working at Ajaokuta has been that of suitable accomodation. On this, the Federal Government has already awarded contracts for the construction of 7,000 housing units at the site of the Ajaokuta steel complex. This fact has now been related to the Soviet authorities.

There is an indication that most of the other important outstanding issues concerning the steel project were amicably resolved during the visit. This included the handing over of drawings still in the possession of the Russian civil works contractors and the issue of laid down procedures for the issuance of visas for the other 7,000 workers that are expected at Ajaokuta after each period of the implementation of the steel project.

Another problem concerned the preshipment inspection of over 60,000 tons of equipment, machinery and structures being manufactured at plants in Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, GDR.

There was also the question of arrangements concerning the exploration of more mineral resources to be used for the steel mills. Fifteen Soviet experts are currently being expected in the country to begin an exploration exercise with their Nigerian counterparts.

The outcome of the minister's visit to Moscow has a particular significance to all Nigerians. This is because of the overriding importance being attached to the speedy and orderly implementation of our country's steel development program by the present administration.

The (?core) of the revised accelerated steel program adopted in 1980 are the possible creation of two other [word indistinct] Ajaokuta integrated steel plant by 1983. The first and biggest of the plants was expected to go into production in June last year. It is projected that that plant alone will be able to satisfy the total [words indistinct] output of the steel project. The second plant, which is the smallest, is scheduled to start in December 1983.

It will be noted that this king-size program leaves no allowance for slackness in its implementation and it is designed specifically to satisfy the president's political promise to the nation on steel development and the prospects of industrialization.

In spite of the problems that have so far arisen in the implementation of the program, its aims are definitely attainable. Now that all the points raised by the Russians have been satisfied, it is hoped that they would show a greater sense of commitment to the steel program.

The confidence so far reposed in the Soviet Union Government by the Federal Government is largely due to the fact that Nigeria respects the quality of Soviet steel technology. The Soviet Union, as the largest steel producer in the world, should be generally willing to share their knowledge in steel technology with other developing countries such as Nigeria.

ANGOLA

FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTS SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

EA271129 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] In view of the aggravated military situation in the country during the last 24 hours, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the party and of the People's Republic of Angola, sent a message this afternoon to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. The message requests an urgent meeting of the Security Council and urges that immediate measures be taken to avoid a confrontation of greater magnitude.

In the same messages, the president of the republic demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racist South African forces from the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

[Signed] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Luanda, 26 August 1981

DOS SANTOS TELLS CASTRO OF ATTACKS, URGES ACTION

FL271211 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Because of the importance of this document, we will read the text of the message:

Your Excellency Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Your excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that once more the People's Republic of Angola is the victim of military attacks and ground and air violations by the racist Pretoria military forces. Concentrated on the border between Angola and Namibia are more than 45,000 South African troops, including mercenaries and agents, and their objective is to occupy a part of Angola's sovereign territory. It is a grave provocation which seriously threatens peace in the region and international security.

On 23 August 1981 at approximately 1445, South Africa's racist air force conducted reconnaissance flights in the areas of (Ongiba) and Porto Alexandre. Simultaneously, six Mirage type aircraft and two of the (Buccaneer) type attacked and destroyed the municipality of Cahama, more than 200 kms inside the country, and the community of Chibemba, more than 300 kms in the interior of the country.

The message of Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Fidel continues to say that on 24 August 1981 at about 1000, there were more violations of the Angolan national air space as well as penetrations by South African forces divided into two motorized columns, one of which consisted of 32 tanks and 82 trucks and which was supported by the air force. These forces marched toward the towns of (Sangongo) and Cahama. The first column clashed with Angolan forces in the area of (Sangongo), nearly 100 kms inside Angola. So far, there have been fierce battles.

At the same time that the fighting goes on, the racist South African Air Force maintains the municipality of (Sangongo) under intense air attacks. The second column, after occupying the town of (Catechero), engaged the Angolan troops in fierce battles which are still taking place. The situation is becoming grave and could provoke a war of unforeseeable consequences.

The message of the Angolan president to the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement ends as follows:

The People's Republic of Angola, as a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations, could be forced to resort to such actions as provided for by Chapter 51 of the UN Charter on the defense of sovereignity and territorial integrity. Thus, I ask your excellency that, using the faculties conferred on you by the statute as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, you begin formalities with appropriate international authorities and member countries to put an end to successive acts of aggression, of which the People's Republic of Angola is being a victim, and the current large-scale invasion perpetrated against my country.

With high esteemed, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA EXPLAINS CLASHES WITH ANGOLAN TROOPS

LD261542 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P. Botha, says the Defense Force and the Territory Force of South-West Africa/Namibia have successfully cleared a number of terrorist installations and supply dumps in Angola. Answering a question in the House of Assembly in Cape Town, Mr Botha said reports about a South African military invasion were grossly exaggerated. Although South African forces had enraged the MPLA forces in Angola it had to be made clear that reports of a full-scale invasion of Angola were a misrepresentation of the facts.

Mr Botha said that in ongoing follow-up operations against terrorists in southern Angola MPLA forces had intervened against South African troops. The South Africans had been prepared for such intervention, however, and had defended themselves to good effect. At the same time, a number of terrorists systems and arms depots had been destroyed. Mr Botha said South Africa had emphasized time and time again that it wanted to cooperate with its neighbor states and other countries in Africa. South Africa had appealed to these countries to work and strive for peaceful economic prosperity and stability for everyone. At the same time South Africa had warned these countries and appealed to them not to harbor the communist-supported terrorists or allow them to use their territories as springboards for attacks on South Africa or South-West Africa/Namibia.

Mr Botha said security forces were constantly fighting the terrorists to protect the local population and particularly the Vambos, from the actions of the terrorists. It was obvious that the security forces could not sit on their side of the border waiting for the terrorists to enter the territory to commit murder, lay landmines and intimidate the population. Security forces had to follow the terrorists when they fled back into Angola. The so-called invasion reported by Angola had merely been another such follow-up operation except that MPLA forces had intervened. Mr Botha said he trusted that the MPLA Government in Angola would now pay attention to the South African appeal against interferences and to its ideal to live in peace with its neighbors. He also trusted that the MPLA Government would now stop becoming involved in operations not aimed at them but at the terrorists. Mr Botha hoped that the Angolans would not make further use of the incident to blame South Africa for the actions of organizations such as UNITA.

S. AFRICA REPORTS NKOMA ACCUSATIONS AGAINST MUGABE

CA271024 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] A report from Bulawayo says the junior partner in the coalition Government of Zimbabwe, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has accused the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, of raising a special army brigade for the possible imposition of a one-party state. According to Mr Nkomo, who is minister without portfolio, the 5,000-man brigade which is being trained by 102 North Korean Army instructors in the eastern Inyanga Mountains is obviously a separate army. Mr Mugabe said last week that what he called the 5th Brigade was being trained to crack down on domestic dissidents and to defend Zimbabwe against an alleged (?threat) from South Africa.